

10/630,806

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

BR 2004012625 A 20060926 BR 2004-12625 20040730 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 2000-2324677 A 20001026
WO 2001-CA1508 W 20011026
US 2003-630806 A 20030731 <--
WO 2004-CA1430 W 20040730

ED Entered STN: 03 May 2002

AB There is provided an agrochem. formulation aid composition for preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochems., wherein various components for the composition were selected from mineral oil paraffinic distillate and/or aromatic hydrocarbon distillate; 2N-octanol; oleyl-cetyl alc.; polyoxyethylene (2) oleyl ether; polyoxyethylene (8) nonylphenolethin and/or ethoxylated tallow amine blend; sodium lauryl sulfate; fatty alc. alkoxylate; terpenes, diammonium phosphate; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetracetate; cab-o-sil; fatty acid Me ester; (C18) free fatty acid blend; N-butanol; and Me alc. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems using the formulation aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochems. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems for controlling pests.

IC ICM A01N025-30

ICS A01N025-02

CC 5-5 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)

ST pesticide formulation adjuvant

IT Fatty acids, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(C18; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Fatty acids, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(Me esters; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Agrochemical formulations

(adjuvants; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Dispersing agents

Emulsifying agents

Penetrating agents

Surfactants

(agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Fertilizers

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbons, uses

Paraffin oils

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Sprays

(agrochem.; aid composition for preparation of)

IT Petroleum products

(distillates; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT Fungicides

Herbicides

Insecticides

Rodenticides

(formulation aid composition for)

IT Agrochemical formulations

(sprays; aid composition for preparation of)

IT Amines, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (tallow alkyl, ethoxylated; agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT 6484-52-2, Ammonium nitrate, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia, biological studies 7783-20-2, Ammonium sulfate, biological studies 7783-28-0, Diammonium phosphate;
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT 64-02-8 67-56-1, Methyl alcohol, uses 71-36-3, N-Butanol;, uses 123-96-6, 2-Octanol 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 8014-52-6 9004-98-2 9016-45-9, Renex 688 73468-21-0, Atplus 300F 128088-09-5, Plurafac LF 700
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (agrochem. pesticides formulation aid composition containing)

IT 94-75-7, 2,4-D, biological studies 1071-83-6, Glyphosate 1918-00-9, Dicamba 38641-94-0, Roundup Ultra
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (formulation aid composition for)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d que 12

L2 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS

=> d iall code 12 1-2

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'WPIX' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-162755 [17] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-519162
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-052498 [17]
 TITLE: Agrochemical composition for enhancing bioactivity of
 agrochemicals comprises preset amounts of monocarbamide
 dihydrogen sulfate and blend comprising phosphate ester
 blend, tallow amine ethoxylate and water
 DERWENT CLASS: A25; A97; C03
 INVENTOR: BROWN W G; STEWART J F
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ADJU-N) ADJUVANTS PLUS INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005011380	A1	20050210	(200517)*	EN	44[0]	
BR 2004012625	A	20060926	(200665)	PT		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005011380	A1	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	BR 2004-12625	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
BR 2004012625	A	Based on WO 2005011380 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-630806 20030731

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N047-28
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0057-00 [I,C];
 A01N0057-20 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2005011380 A1 UPAB: 20050708

NOVELTY - An agrochemical composition comprises monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate (in weight parts) (1-99) and blend (50-1). The blend comprises phosphate ester blend (in weight%) (1-99), tallow amine ethoxylate (99-1), fatty acid methyl ester (0-25), free fatty acid blend (0-5), linear alcohol blend (0-10), oleyl-cetyl alcohol (0-1), polyethylene glycol (0-10) and water (remaining quantity).

USE - For enhancing the bioactivity of agrochemicals.

ADVANTAGE - The agrochemical formulation aid composition effectively improves the sprayability and bioactivity of agrochemicals. The composition is non-

toxic and odorless and can be applied at lower vapor pressure.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-H03A3; A12-W04; C04-B01C1; C04-C03C; C10-A12C;
C10-E04; C14-S09

AN 2005-162755 [17] WPIX

DC A25; A97; C03

IC ICM A01N047-28

IPCR A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20 [I,A]

MC CPI: A05-H03A3; A12-W04; C04-B01C1; C04-C03C; C10-A12C; C10-E04; C14-S09

PLE UPA 20050708

[1.1] 2004 G1558 D01 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D73 D82 F47 DCN: R00351 DCR:
444; H0000; P0055; P8004 P0975 P0964 D01 D10 D11 D50 D82 F34;

[1.2] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q6702-R;

CMC UPB 20050708

DRN: 0304-U 0943-U 2044-U

DCR: 11004-U 130124-U 14-U 900-U

M1 *06* H4 H402 H482 H5 H589 H8 M280 M312 M323 M332 M342 M383 M393 M416
M423 M430 M510 M520 M530 M540 M620 M782 P862 M905 M904 M910
DCN: R02044-K R02044-M
DCR: 900-K 900-M 900-U

M1 *07* M423 M430 M782 P862 M905
DCN: RA29MQ-K RA29MQ-M
DCR: 309501-K 309501-M

M2 *01* C101 C106 C107 C108 C316 C520 C540 C730 C800 C801 C802 M411 M430
M782 P862 M905 M904
DCN: R17987-K R17987-M
DCR: 189754-K 189754-M

M2 *02* H4 H401 H481 H8 M210 M214 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M430 M620
M782 P862 M905 M904 M910
DCN: R00304-K R00304-M
DCR: 130124-U 14-K 14-M 14-U

M2 *03* H4 H401 H481 H8 M220 M222 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M430 M620
M782 P862 M905 M904 M910
DCN: R00943-K R00943-M
DCR: 11004-K 11004-M 11004-U

M2 *04* H714 H721 H731 J0 J011 J2 J271 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215
M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M262 M272
M281 M320 M416 M430 M620 M782 P862 M905 M904
MCN: 0150-33801-K 0150-33801-M

M2 *05* G010 G020 G021 G030 G040 G050 G100 G221 G553 G563 H4 H401 H441
H461 H481 H713 H716 H721 H731 H8 M210 M211 M212 M213 M214 M215
M216 M220 M221 M222 M223 M224 M225 M226 M231 M232 M233 M272 M280
M281 M320 M414 M415 M416 M430 M510 M520 M530 M531 M540 M541 M620
M782 P862 M905 M904
MCN: 0150-33802-K 0150-33802-M

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-519162 [55] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-162755

DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-146829 [55]

TITLE: Agricultural formulation aid composition for preparing
bioactive and sprayable agrochemicals comprising
adjuvant, dispersant, emulsifier, penetrant, surfactant,
distillate, water conditioner and fertilizer

DERWENT CLASS: A97; C04; C07

INVENTOR: BROWN W; BROWN W G; REINARTZ H; REINARTZ H J; STEWART J;
STEWART J F; BROWN G; REINARTZ J E I P O; STEWART F

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ADJU-N) ADJUVANTS PLUS INC; (BROW-I) BROWN W G; (REIN-I)
REINARTZ H J; (STEW-I) STEWART J F

COUNTRY COUNT: 97

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002034047	A1	20020502	(200255) *	EN	41[0]	
CA 2324677	A1	20020426	(200255)	EN		
AU 2002013707	A	20020506	(200257)	EN		
EP 1330159	A1	20030730	(200350)	EN		
JP 2004511571	W	20040415	(200426)	JA	67	A01N025-06
US 20040077501	A1	20040422	(200428)	EN		
CN 1482859	A	20040317	(200437)	ZH		
BR 2001015184	A	20040622	(200442)	PT		
US 20040132622	A1	20040708	(200445)	EN		
NZ 525703	A	20050225	(200519)	EN		
US 6936572	B2	20050830	(200557)	EN		
MX 2003003648	A1	20050201	(200564)	ES		
EP 1330159	B1	20060222	(200615)	EN		
DE 60117403	E	20060427	(200629)	DE		
ES 2259336	T3	20061001	(200668)	ES		
DE 60117403	T2	20061123	(200678)	DE		
MX 240084	B	20060906	(200706)	ES		A01N025-02

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002034047	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
CA 2324677	A1	CA 2000-2324677	20001026
BR 2001015184	A	BR 2001-15184	20011026
CN 1482859	A	CN 2001-821173	20011026
DE 60117403	E	DE 2001-617403	20011026
DE 60117403	T2	DE 2001-617403	20011026
EP 1330159	A1	EP 2001-982006	20011026
EP 1330159	B1	EP 2001-982006	20011026
DE 60117403	E	EP 2001-982006	20011026
ES 2259336	T3	EP 2001-982006	20011026
DE 60117403	T2	EP 2001-982006	20011026
NZ 525703	A	NZ 2001-525703	20011026
EP 1330159	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
JP 2004511571	W	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
BR 2001015184	A	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
US 20040132622	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
NZ 525703	A	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
US 6936572	B2	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
MX 2003003648	A1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
EP 1330159	B1	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
DE 60117403	E	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
DE 60117403	T2	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
AU 2002013707	A	AU 2002-13707	20011026
JP 2004511571	W	JP 2002-537113	20011026
MX 2003003648	A1	MX 2003-3648	20030425
US 20040077501	A1	US 2003-630806 20030731	
US 20040132622	A1	US 2004-415294	20040225
US 6936572	B2	US 2004-415294	20040225
MX 240084	B	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026
MX 240084	B	MX 2003-3648	20030425

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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DE 60117403	E	Based on	EP 1330159	A
ES 2259336	T3	Based on	EP 1330159	A
DE 60117403	T2	Based on	EP 1330159	A
AU 2002013707	A	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
EP 1330159	A1	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
JP 2004511571	W	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
BR 2001015184	A	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
NZ 525703	A	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
US 6936572	B2	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
MX 2003003648	A1	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
EP 1330159	B1	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
DE 60117403	E	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
DE 60117403	T2	Based on	WO 2002034047	A
MX 240084	B	Based on	WO 2002034047	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CA 2000-2324677 20001026

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N025-06; A01N025-30; A01N025-02
 SECONDARY: A01N025-00; A01N037-40; A01N057-20
 IPC ORIGINAL: A01N0025-02 [I,C]; A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-02 [I,A];
 A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-00 [I,A]; A01N0025-00 [I,C]; A01N0025-04 [I,A];
 A01N0025-04 [I,C]; A01N0025-06 [I,A]; A01N0025-06 [I,C];
 A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0037-36 [I,C];
 A01N0037-40 [I,A]; A01N0039-00 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A];
 A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2002034047 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - An agrochemical formulation aid composition (A) comprises adjuvant, dispersant, emulsifier, penetrant, surfactant, distillate, water conditioner and fertilizer.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(a) an agrochemical system comprising an agrochemical (B) dispersed in (A);

(b) preparation of (A); and

(c) use of (A) in preparing a bioactive and sprayable form of a pesticide.

ACTIVITY - Pesticidal.

Water was placed in a spray tank, a formulation aid (0.5 per 100 - 150 liters/ha water volumes) and glyphosate technical acid (0.225 per hectare) were added. Mixing was continued and more water was added to the tank. Weed control was observed by applying the ready to use herbicide and formulation aid mixture by spraying to 10 fields infected with various weeds. The results showed that 100% weed control was obtained 21 days after treatment and no weed control was observed when formulation was replaced with water.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.

USE - For preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochemicals (claimed) for controlling pests.

ADVANTAGE - The composition measures quantities reasonably and accurately, is a free flowing material that disperses completely and rapidly in water, improves the uptake and performance of pre-formulated agrochemicals, is non-toxic and odorless, easy to store and requires simple equipment for measuring quantities reasonably accurately, has reduced energy requirements, has reduced environmentally toxic by-products and can be applied at lower vapor pressure.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A10-E08A; A12-W12C; C04-B01C3; C04-C03C; C05-B01G;
 C05-B02A2; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C10-A09A; C10-B01B;
 C10-C03; C10-E04; C12-M09; C14-A04; C14-A06; C14-B01;
 C14-B04B; C14-B09; C14-T; C14-V01

AN 2002-519162 [55] WPIX
 DC A97; C04; C07
 IC ICM A01N025-06; A01N025-30; A01N025-02
 ICS A01N025-00; A01N037-40; A01N057-20
 IPCI A01N0025-02 [I,C]; A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-30
 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]
 IPCR A01N0025-00 [I,A]; A01N0025-00 [I,C]; A01N0025-04 [I,A]; A01N0025-04
 [I,C]; A01N0025-06 [I,A]; A01N0025-06 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A];
 A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0037-36 [I,C]; A01N0037-40 [I,A]; A01N0039-00
 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A]; A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20 [I,A]
 MC CPI: A10-E08A; A12-W12C; C04-B01C3; C04-C03C; C05-B01G; C05-B02A2;
 C05-B02C; C05-C01; C10-A09A; C10-B01B; C10-C03; C10-E04; C12-M09;
 C14-A04; C14-A06; C14-B01; C14-B04B; C14-B09; C14-T; C14-V01
 PLE UPA 20060120
 [1.1] 018 G1558 D01 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D73 D82 F47 DCN: R00351 DCR:
 444; P0975-R P0964 F34 D01 D10; P8004 P0975 P0964 D01 D10 D11
 D50 D82 F34; P0055; H0000; H0011-R; M9999 M2153-R; M9999 M2200;
 [1.2] 018 ND01; ND06; Q9999 Q9110; Q9999 Q8593; Q9999 Q6746 Q6702;
 B9999 B3521-R B3510 B3372; B9999 B4499 B4466; B9999 B4488 B4466;
 CMC UPB 20060120
 DRN: 0195-U 0304-U 0613-U 0943-U 1581-U 1648-U 1694-U 1713-U 1786-U 1787-U
 2069-U 2072-U
 DCR: 107016-U 107333-U 11004-U 12-U 129395-U 129933-U 130124-U 130844-U
 130946-U 131585-U 132742-U 132763-U 133268-U 14-U 3330-U 4238-U
 5021-U 591-U 657-U 7584-U 79634-U 86014-U 87324-U 92936-U 93951-U
 93961-U 93962-U
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 DCN: RA0218-E RA0218-K RA0218-M
 DCR: 103242-E 103242-K 103242-M
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 DCR: 103243-E 103243-K 103243-M
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 DCN: RA063A-E RA063A-K RA063A-M
 DCR: 184622-E 184622-K 184622-M 581860-E 581860-K 581860-M
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 DCN: RA00I9-E RA00I9-K RA00I9-M
 DCR: 184613-E 184613-K 184613-M
 M1 *05* M423 M431 M782 M905
 DCN: RA01IK-E RA01IK-K RA01IK-M
 DCR: 184599-E 184599-K 184599-M
 M2 *06* H4 H401 H481 H8 M220 M222 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620
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 DCN: R00943-E R00943-K R00943-M
 DCR: 11004-E 11004-K 11004-M 11004-U
 M2 *07* H4 H401 H481 H8 M225 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620 M782
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 DCN: R02069-E R02069-K R02069-M
 DCR: 7584-E 7584-K 7584-M 7584-U
 M2 *08* H4 H401 H481 H7 H721 H8 M225 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620
 M782 M905 M904
 DCN: R06786-E R06786-K R06786-M R18032-E R18032-K R18032-M
 DCR: 6696-E 6696-K 6696-M
 M2 *09* H4 H401 H481 H5 H582 H7 H721 H8 M225 M231 M272 M281 M312 M322
 M332 M342 M383 M392 M416 M431 M782 M905 M904
 DCN: R16931-E R16931-K R16931-M
 DCR: 191377-E 191377-K 191377-M
 M2 *10* G013 G100 H4 H401 H481 H5 H584 H8 M220 M223 M231 M240 M281 M312
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M905 M904
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 DCR: 149402-E 149402-K 149402-M
 M2 *11* A111 A960 C108 C710 K0 K4 K421 M225 M231 M272 M281 M320 M411
 M431 M510 M520 M530 M540 M620 M630 M640 M782 M905 M904
 DCN: R05327-E R05327-K R05327-M
 DCR: 2117-E 2117-K 2117-M
 M2 *12* A111 A960 H1 H103 H182 J0 J014 J1 J173 M280 M311 M312 M321 M323
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 M620 M630 M782 M905 M904
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 93962-U
 M2 *13* B114 B702 B720 B831 C108 C800 C802 C803 C804 C805 C807 M411 M431
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 DCN: R01694-E R01694-K R01694-M
 DCR: 107016-E 107016-K 107016-M 107016-U
 M2 *14* H4 H401 H481 H8 M210 M214 M231 M272 M281 M320 M416 M431 M620
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 DCN: R00304-E R00304-K R00304-M
 DCR: 130124-U 14-E 14-K 14-M 14-U
 M2 *15* B115 B701 B713 B720 B815 B831 C101 C108 C500 C802 C804 C807 M411
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 DCN: R01787-K R01787-M
 DCR: 129395-K 129395-M 129395-U
 M2 *16* C500 C730 C800 C801 C802 C804 C806 C807 M411 M431 M782 P112
 M905 M904 M910
 DCN: R01713-K R01713-M
 DCR: 12-K 12-M 12-U
 M2 *17* C108 C316 C500 C540 C730 C801 C802 C804 M411 M431 M782 P112
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 DCN: R01786-K R01786-M
 DCR: 130844-U 87324-K 87324-M 87324-U
 M2 *18* C108 C307 C500 C510 C730 C801 C802 C804 C807 M411 M431 M782 P112
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 DCN: R01648-K R01648-M
 DCR: 130844-U 657-K 657-M 657-U
 M2 *19* B415 B701 B712 B720 B741 B815 B831 H1 H102 H181 J0 J011 J1 J171
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 M540 M620 M782 P140 M905 M904 M910
 DCN: R02072-K R02072-M R04486-K R04486-M
 DCR: 132763-U 79634-K 79634-M 79634-U
 M2 *20* G017 G100 H5 H541 H6 H602 H608 H642 H8 J0 J011 J1 J131 M210 M211
 M272 M281 M320 M414 M431 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782 P140 M905
 M904 M910
 DCN: R01581-K R01581-M R13762-K R13762-M
 DCR: 92936-K 92936-M 92936-U
 M2 *21* G015 G100 H5 H541 H6 H602 H608 H642 H8 J0 J011 J1 J171 M280 M311
 M321 M342 M349 M381 M391 M414 M431 M510 M520 M531 M540 M782 P140
 M905 M904 M910
 DCN: R00613-K R00613-M
 DCR: 86014-K 86014-M 86014-U
 M6 *22* P001 P002 P111 P112 P113 P140 P340 P341 P344 R111 R319 M905

=> => d que 15

L5 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
SULFATE"/CN

=> d ide 15

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

RN 21351-39-3 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Urea, sulfate (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1-Aminomethanamide dihydrogen tetraoxosulfate

CN AMADS

CN D 88

CN Enquik

CN Monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate

CN Urea sulfate

CN Wilthin

MF C H4 N2 O . H2 O4 S

CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT,
CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, GMELIN*, MSDS-OHS, PROMT, RTECS*,
TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

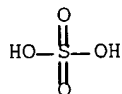
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

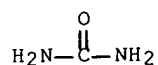
CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 57-13-6

CMF C H4 N2 O



58 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 59 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> => d que 16

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED
 AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN

=> d ide 16

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

RN 61791-25-1 REGISTRY *

* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files may
 result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP
 RN* at an online arrow prompt (=>).

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated, carboxylated (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Tallow amine, ethoxylated and carboxylated

MF Unspecified

CI MAN, CTS

LC STN Files: CHEMLIST, RTECS*, TOXCENTER

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

=> => d que 18

L7 1297 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS

L8 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

=> => d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:00 ON 27 FEB 2007)

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:27:15 ON 27 FEB 2007
E US2003-630806/APPS

L1 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:27:34 ON 27 FEB 2007
1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS
SAVE TEMP L1 PRY806HCAAPP/A

L2 FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:27:58 ON 27 FEB 2007
2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS
SAVE TEMP L2 PRY806WPIAPP/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:28:17 ON 27 FEB 2007
D QUE L1

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:28:37 ON 27 FEB 2007
D IBIB ED AB IND L1

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:28:37 ON 27 FEB 2007
D QUE
D QUE L2

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 15:30:27 ON 27 FEB 2007
D IALL CODE L2 1-2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:30:31 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:31:29 ON 27 FEB 2007

L3 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:31:33 ON 27 FEB 2007
TRA PLU=ON L1 1- RN : 19 TERMS

L4 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:31:35 ON 27 FEB 2007
19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
SAVE TEMP L4 PRY806REGAPP/A
D SCAN

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:07 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:49:19 ON 27 FEB 2007
E MONOCARBAMIDE/CN

L5 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:50:06 ON 27 FEB 2007
1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN
SAVE TEMP L5 PRY806REGMDS/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:50:36 ON 27 FEB 2007
D QUE L5

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:50:49 ON 27 FEB 2007
D IDE L5

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:50:49 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:51:28 ON 27 FEB 2007

E TALLOW/CN

L6 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:52:31 ON 27 FEB 2007
 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED AND CARBOXYLATED
 "/CN
 SAVE TEMP L6 PRY806REGTAL/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:53:04 ON 27 FEB 2007
 D QUE L6

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:53:22 ON 27 FEB 2007
 D IDE L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:53:22 ON 27 FEB 2007

L7 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:54:19 ON 27 FEB 2007
 1297 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS
 L8 419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND ?AMINE?/CNS
 SAVE TEMP L8 PRY806TALCN/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:55:25 ON 27 FEB 2007
 D QUE L8

L9 FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:56:58 ON 27 FEB 2007
 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND P/ELS
 D SCAN
 SAVE TEMP L9 PRY806CLMPHO/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:57:43 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:00:18 ON 27 FEB 2007
 E A01N047-28/IPC
 E E75+ALL
 E A01N0025-30/IPC
 E E100+ALL
 E A01N0057-00/IPC
 E E119+ALL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:32 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:18:12 ON 27 FEB 2007
 E A01N0037-00/IPC
 E E155+ALL
 E A01N0039-00/IPC
 E E199+ALL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:19:56 ON 27 FEB 2007

FILE HOME

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Feb 2007 (20070226/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Feb 2007 (20070226/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIX

FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200713 <200713/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> IPC Reform reclassification data for the backfile is being loaded into the database during January 2007.
There will not be any update date (UP) written for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf>

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
PLEASE SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

>>> New and revised Manual Codes went live in Derwent World Patents Index

10/630,806

To view the lists of new, revised and retired codes for both CPI and EPI, please go to:

[<<<http://scientific.thomson.com/dwpi-manualcoderevision](http://scientific.thomson.com/dwpi-manualcoderevision)

FILE STNGUIDE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE ZREGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 26 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923293-79-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

=> => d que stat l111

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
SULFATE"/CN

L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED
AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN

L8 (1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS

L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY
<2004 OR REVIEW/DT

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L23 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?

L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?

L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?

L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR
FUNGUS

L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?
OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?
OR ANTIRODENT?

L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH

L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E
NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?

L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38

L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT,OLD,
NEW,NT/CT

L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/C
T

L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/
CT

L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/
CT

L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT

L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT,OLD,N
EW,NT/CT

L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC

L63 3027 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)

L64 3756 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L65 3780 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR (L63 OR L64)

L66 102 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) AGR/RL

L67 726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35
OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR
L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

L68 1031 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35
OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR
L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

L69 1041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L66 OR L67 OR L68)

L75 83 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L58

L76 1049 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L75

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L83 550 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
 L108 1543 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 OR L83
 L109 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND (L7 OR L9 OR L25)
 L111 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L109 AND L19

=> d his 1136

(FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:57:58 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L136 15 S L134 NOT L135

=> d que stat 1136

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
 SULFATE"/CN
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED
 AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN
 L8 (1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS
 L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)
)/CS, SO, PA
 L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?
 OR TRIPHOSPH?
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR
 FUNGUS
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?
 OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?
 OR ANTIRODENT?
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E
 NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT,OLD,
 NEW,NT/CT
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/C
 T
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/
 CT
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/
 CT
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT,OLD,N

```

EW,NT/CT
L58      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC
L62      QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
L82      SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME :      7 TERMS
L112     50 SEA L6
L113     1324 SEA L82/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
L114     131695 SEA L62/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB OR L113
L115     72 SEA L7 OR L9
L116     29859 SEA L25/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
L117     8664 SEA (L112 OR L113 OR L114) AND (L115 OR L116)
L118     7954 SEA L117 AND L20
L119     1321 SEA L82
L120     36 SEA L118 AND (L112 OR L119)
L121     33 SEA L120 AND L31/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
L122     36 SEA L120 OR L121
L123     23 SEA L122 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47
OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)
L124     17 SEA L122 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR L35/IT,CT OR L36/IT,CT
OR L40/IT,CT)
L125     36 SEA (L112 OR L113) AND L118
L126     36 SEA (L120 OR L121 OR L122 OR L123 OR L124 OR L125)
L127     14 SEA L126 AND L58
L129     17 SEA L126 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR L35/IT,CT OR L36/CT,IT
OR L40/CT,IT)
L131     17 SEA L126 AND (L41 OR L46 OR (L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51) OR L52)

L132     17 SEA L127 OR L129 OR L131
L133     1 SEA L132 AND LOTTERY/TI
L134     16 SEA L132 NOT L133
L135     4 SEA L118 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L136     15 SEA L134 NOT L135

```

=> d que 1160

```

L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
SULFATE"/CN
L14     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
L15     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
L16     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
L17     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W)PLUS)
)/CS,SO,PA
L20     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004
L25     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?
L26     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINE? OR ?AMINAT? OR ?AMINO?
L27     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(4A)L26
L30     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ETHOXY?
L31     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?
OR TRIPHOSPH?
L32     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR D
IESTER? OR TRIESTER?
L33     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?
L34     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?
L35     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR
FUNGUS
L36     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?
OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?
OR ANTIRODENT?
L37     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH
L38     QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E
NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?

```

L39 321151 SEA FILE=ZCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37(5A)L38
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38
 L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC
 L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(4A)L32
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L137 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (P002 OR P111 OR P112 OR P140 OR P34
 0 OR P341 OR P344)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L138 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON P862/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
 L140 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R17987/DCN
 L141 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON 189754/DCR,DCRE,KW
 L142 61 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
 L145 67 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L140 OR L141 OR L142)
 L146 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
 L17)
 L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? O
 R ?FILLER?
 L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?
 L149 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L25
 L150 4 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L80
 L151 24 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L31
 L152 58 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L20
 L153 21 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND (L149 OR L150 OR L151)
 L154 2 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L138
 L155 6 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L137
 L156 8 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L58
 L157 27 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L153 OR L154 OR L155 OR L156)
 L158 26 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L157 NOT L146
 L159 25 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 AND (L25 OR L27 OR (L30 OR
 L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR
 L40) OR L147 OR L148)
 L160 26 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 OR L159

=> d his 1175

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, AGRICOLA, DRUGU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED
 AT 13:24:35 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L175 31 S L173-L174

=> d que stat 1175

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
 SULFATE"/CN
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W)PLUS)
)/CS,SO,PA
 L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY
 <2004 OR REVIEW/DT
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?
 OR TRIPHOSPH?
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR D
 IESTER? OR TRIESTER?
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?

L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR FUNGUS
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT? OR ANTIRODENT?
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?
 L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? OR ?FILLER?
 L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?
 L163 296 SEA L82
 L164 6001 SEA L62 OR L163 OR L6
 L166 1266 SEA L164 AND L31
 L167 1 SEA L164 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
 L168 40 SEA L166 AND (L147 OR L148)
 L169 479 SEA L166 AND (COMPOS? OR COMPSN OR COMPONENT OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR ?FORMULAT?)
 L170 5627 SEA L164 AND L19
 L171 457 SEA L170 AND (L168 OR L169)
 L172 31 SEA L171 AND L168
 L173 31 SEA L172 NOT L167
 L174 28 SEA L173 AND (L32 OR (L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38))
 L175 31 SEA (L173 OR L174)

=> d his 1181

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPU, CROPB, VETU, VETB, DRUGU, DRUGB, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, FROSTI, ESBIODBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 13:39:11 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L181 8 S L180 NOT L179

=> d que stat 1181

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W)PLUS))/CS,SO,PA
 L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY <2004 OR REVIEW/DT
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYROGE NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?
 L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L176 1188 SEA L82
 L177 14024 SEA L62 OR L176
 L178 12 SEA L177 AND L25
 L179 2 SEA L178 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
 L180 10 SEA L178 AND L19

L181 8 SEA L180 NOT L179

=> d que 1195

```

L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
        SULFATE"/CN
L21     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
        AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
        OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
L22     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
        NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
L31     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?
        OR TRIPHOSPH?
L33     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AGRO? OR AGRI?
L34     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?
L35     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR
        FUNGUS
L36     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?
        OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?
        OR ANTIRODENT?
L37     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  GROWTH
L38     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E
        NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?
L39     321151 SEA FILE=ZCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37(5A)L38
L40     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L37 (5A) L38
L62     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L21(3A)L22)
L82     SEL PLU=ON  L6 1- NAME :      7 TERMS
L147    QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? O
        R ?FILLER?
L148    QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?SYNERG?
L186    5 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L82
L187    138 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 OR L186
L190    39 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L187 AND L31
L191    26 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L190 AND (L147 OR L148 OR
        COMPOS? OR COMPSN OR COMPONENT OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR
        MIXES OR ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR ?FORMULAT?)
L192    17 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L191 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR
        L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR L40))
L195    17 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L192 AND L191

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=> d que 1184

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L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
        SULFATE"/CN
L8      ( 1297)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?TALLOW?/CNS
L9      419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS
L21     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
        AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
        OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
L22     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
        NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
L25     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?TALLOW?
L62     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L21(3A)L22)
L82     SEL PLU=ON  L6 1- NAME :      7 TERMS
L182    56 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L82
L183    684 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 OR L182 OR L6
L184    0 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L183 AND (L9 OR L25)

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=> dup rem 1111 1136 1160 1175 1181 1195 1184

L184 HAS NO ANSWERS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:10:48 ON 28 FEB 2007
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 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L111
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L136
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L160
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L175
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L181
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L195
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L184

L196 86 DUP REM L111 L136 L160 L175 L181 L195 L184 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
 ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
 ANSWERS '4-14' FROM FILE USPATFULL
 ANSWERS '15-42' FROM FILE WPIX
 ANSWERS '43-45' FROM FILE MEDLINE
 ANSWERS '46-51' FROM FILE BIOSIS
 ANSWER '52' FROM FILE EMBASE
 ANSWERS '53-67' FROM FILE CABA
 ANSWER '68' FROM FILE DRUGU
 ANSWER '69' FROM FILE CROPU
 ANSWERS '70-86' FROM FILE JAPIO

=> file stnguide

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10/630,806

AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

=> d ibib ed ab hitind hitstr

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 1 OF 86 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261577 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:267195

TITLE: Herbicidal microemulsion-forming-concentrates and microemulsions containing herbicides in acid form

INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E.; Beardmore, Richard A.; Parrish, Scott K.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Platte Chemical Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003026422	A1	20030403	WO 2002-US8830	20020321 <--
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2462122	A1	20030403	CA 2002-2462122	20020321 <--
US 2003144147	A1	20030731	US 2002-103519	20020321 <--
US 6703346	B2	20040309		
US 2003148889	A1	20030807	US 2002-103455	20020321 <--
US 6803345	B2	20041012		
US 2003153461	A1	20030814	US 2002-102799	20020321 <--
US 6906004	B2	20050614		
US 2003153462	A1	20030814	US 2002-103493	20020321 <--
EP 1432307	A1	20040630	EP 2002-799540	20020321 <--
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
BR 2002012871	A	20041013	BR 2002-12871	20020321 <--
JP 2005512963	T	20050512	JP 2003-530077	20020321 <--
AT 332639	T	20060815	AT 2002-725294	20020321 <--
US 2004127364	A1	20040701	US 2003-737950	20031216 <--
US 2005137091	A1	20050623	US 2004-838093	20040503 <--
US 7094735	B2	20060822		
US 2005170967	A1	20050804	US 2005-98829	20050404 <--
US 2006205601	A1	20060914	US 2006-434415	20060515 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-325289P	P 20010926 <--
			US 2001-325342P	P 20010926 <--
			US 2001-325343P	P 20010926 <--
			US 2002-361016P	P 20020228 <--
			US 2002-102799	A1 20020321 <--
			US 2002-103455	A3 20020321 <--

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=> d ibib ed ab hitind hitstr 2-3
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS,
EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y
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L196 ANSWER 2 OF 86 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:141200 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254568
TITLE: Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy
of biologically-active ingredients such as antitumor
agents
INVENTOR(S): Windsor, J. Brian; Roux, Stan J.; Lloyd, Alan M.;
Thomas, Collin E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005014777	A2	20050217	WO 2003-US32667	20031016 <--
WO 2005014777	A3	20050915		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2502148	A1	20050217	CA 2003-2502148	20031016 <--
AU 2003304398	A1	20050225	AU 2003-304398	20031016 <--
EP 1576150	A2	20050921	EP 2003-816736	20031016 <--
EP 1576150	A3	20051102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 2006276339	A1	20061207	US 2006-531744	20060123 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-418803P	P 20021016 <--
			WO 2003-US32667	W 20031016 <--

ED Entered STN: 18 Feb 2005

AB The invention provides methods and compns. for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compds. and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compns. are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compns. with lowered concns. of active ingredients.

IC ICM C12N

CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)

ST antibiotic fungicide herbicide insecticide plant growth regulator combination antitumor

IT Surfactants

(Armul, Berol, Emcol, Emphos, Emulgator, Emulsogen, Flomo, Pluraflor E4A, Surflo, Toximul, Trycol, Tryfac; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Soaps

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(Ivory Snow; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Emulsifying agents

(Sponto; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Surfactants

(alkanolamides; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(benzyl(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, bentonite salts;

methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl)dimethyl, Me sulfates; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT Acacia

Acute lymphocytic leukemia

Adrenal cortex, neoplasm

Agrobacterium tumefaciens

Agrobacterium vitis

Agrotis segetum granulovirus

Alkylating agents, biological

Allium cepa

Allium sativum

Ampelomyces quisqualis

Anthracene oil

Antibiotic resistance

Apparatus

Arabidopsis thaliana

Arachis hypogaea

Aschersonia aleyrodis

Autographa californica nucleopolyhedrovirus

Avena sativa

Bacillus amyloliquefaciens

Bacillus cereus

Bacillus sphaericus

Bacillus subtilis

Bacillus thuringiensis

Bacillus thuringiensis darmstadiensis

Bacillus thuringiensis morrisoni

Beeswax

Bladder, neoplasm

Bone meal

Brain, neoplasm

Bran

Burkholderia cepacia

Capsicum

Caramel (color)

Carcinoid

Cheese

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

Chronic myeloid leukemia

Cinnamon (horticultural common name)

Colloids

Combination chemotherapy

Cork

Corncob

Cottonseed meal

Creosote

Cytotoxic agents

Daucus carota

Desmodium

Drug delivery systems

Drug screening

Drugs

Dyes

Egg

Esophagus, neoplasm
 Filter paper
 Flours and Meals
 Fumigants

Fungicides

Gentiana
 Glues
 Gossypium hirsutum
 Hairy cell leukemia
 Helicoverpa zea
 Helicoverpa zea nucleopolyhedrovirus

Herbicides

Hodgkin's disease
 Honey
 Human

Insecticides

Jet aircraft fuel
 Liliopsida
 Lung, neoplasm
 Lymantria dispar nucleopolyhedrovirus
 Magnoliopsida
 Mammary gland, neoplasm
 Matricaria recutita
 Meat
 Medicago sativa
 Melanoma
 Mentha piperita
 Milk
 Mint
 Molasses
 Multiple myeloma
 Neodiprion lecontei nucleopolyhedrovirus
 Neodiprion sertifer
 Nicotiana tabacum
 Nosema locustae
 Oatmeal
 Odor and Odorous substances
 Orgyia pseudotsugata nucleopolyhedrovirus
 Oryza sativa
 Ovary, neoplasm
 Paecilomyces fumoso-roseus
 Paecilomyces lilacinus
 Paenibacillus lentimorbus
 Paints
 Paper
 Paperboard
 Peanut butter
 Phlebia gigantea
 Phlebiopsis gigantea
 Phytophthora palmivora
 Piper nigrum
 Polycythemia vera
 Propellants (sprays and foams)
 Prostate gland, neoplasm
 Pseudomonas chlororaphis
 Pseudomonas fluorescens
 Pseudomonas syringae
 Puccinia canaliculata
 Quassia
 Quillaja

Rabbit calicivirus
 Raisin
 Rhizobium leguminosarum
 Rhizobium leguminosarum phaseoli
 Rosmarinus officinalis
 Sawdust
 Seaweed
 Sinorhizobium meliloti
 Skin, neoplasm
 Sludges
 Solanum tuberosum
 Sorghum bicolor
 Soybean meal
 Sphagnum
 Spodoptera exigua nucleopolyhedrovirus
 Staphylococcus aureus
 Stomach, neoplasm
 Streptomyces griseoviridis
 Tar oils
 Testis, neoplasm
 Thickening agents
 Thymus (plant)
 Tomato mosaic virus
 Trichoderma harzianum
 Trichoderma polysporum
 Trigonella foenum-graecum
 Triticum aestivum
 Urogenital system, disease
 Verticillium lecanii
 Wheat flour
 Whey
 Wool
 Xanthomonas campestris poannua
 Yeast
 Zea mays
 (methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)
 IT Amino acids, biological studies
 Aminoglycosides
 Androgens
 Asbestos
 Asphalt
 Bentonite, biological studies
 Canola oil
 Carbon black, biological studies
 Caseins, biological studies
 Castor oil
 Chlorinated natural rubber
 Coal tar
 Coconut oil
 Cod liver oil
 Collagens, biological studies
 Corn oil
 Corticosteroids, biological studies
 Cottonseed oil
 Creosote oil
 Cytokinins
 Diatomite
 Epoxy resins, biological studies
 Essential oils

Feldspar-group minerals

Fertilizers

Gasoline

Gelatins, biological studies

Gibberellins

Glycopeptides

Granite, biological studies

Growth regulators, plant

Humic acids

Jojoba oil

Kaolin, biological studies

Kerosene

Lard

Ligroine

Lime (chemical)

Linseed oil

Macrolides

Mica-group minerals, biological studies

Naphthenic acids, biological studies

Naphthenic oils

Natural products, pharmaceutical

Nitrile rubber, biological studies

Olive oil

Palm oil

Paraffin oils

Paraffin waxes, biological studies

Peanut oil

Perlite

Petrolatum

Petroleum hydrocarbons

Petroleum resins

Petroleum spirits

Phenols, biological studies

Phosphoproteins

Plastics, biological studies

Polyamide fibers, biological studies

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyenes

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyvinyl butyrals

Progestogens

Protein hydrolyzates

Pumice

Pyrethrins

Rape oil

Resins

Rosin

Rubber, biological studies

Safflower oil

Sand

Saponins

Shale

Shellac

Silica gel, biological studies

Soapstone

Soybean oil

Tall oil

Tallow

Tetracyclines

Tung oil

Turpentine

Waxes

Wood tar

Zeins

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Surfactants**

(nonionic; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Fertilizers**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sewage sludge; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Soaps**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(sodium tallow; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT **Soaps**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(tallow; methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

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RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

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 143-50-0 144-21-8 144-41-2 144-55-8, Carbonic acid monosodium salt,
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 145-73-3 145-73-3D, di-(N,N-dimethylcocoamine) salts 145-73-3D, mono-
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 150-68-5 150-84-5 151-21-3, biological studies 151-38-2 151-41-7D,
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 298-03-3 298-04-4 298-06-6 298-14-6 299-84-3 300-76-5 301-04-2
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 513-77-9 513-78-0 513-92-8 515-42-4 515-83-3 517-16-8 518-47-8
 525-79-1 526-18-1 527-07-1 527-09-3 533-96-0 534-16-7 534-52-1
 540-72-7 540-73-8 541-31-1 542-75-6 544-60-5 546-93-0 548-62-9
 554-13-2 555-37-3 556-61-6 557-05-1 557-41-5 563-12-2 563-47-3
 563-63-3 569-64-2 571-58-4 572-48-5 578-94-9 580-48-3 584-08-7

584-79-2 588-66-9 590-28-3 592-01-8, Calcium cyanide
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 637-03-6 637-12-7 639-58-7 640-15-3 643-79-8, 1,2-
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959-98-8 960-25-8 961-11-5 961-22-8 962-58-3 963-22-4
 973-21-7 991-42-4 999-81-5 1007-28-9 1011-73-0 1014-69-3
 1014-70-6 1024-57-3 1031-07-8 1066-30-4 1066-33-7 1066-45-1
 1067-29-4 1071-83-6 1076-46-6 1079-33-0 1111-67-7 1111-78-0
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 oxide (As₂O₅) 1303-33-9, Arsenic sulfide (As₂S₃) 1303-86-2, Boron
 oxide (B₂O₃), biological studies 1303-96-4, Borax (B₄Na₂O₇·10H₂O)
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
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 7446-18-6 7446-19-7 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride (AlCl₃), biological
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 7585-39-9D, β-Cyclodextrin, copper hydroxide complexes 7600-50-2
 7601-54-9 7631-89-2 7631-90-5 7631-95-0 7631-99-4, Nitric acid
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 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride (ZnCl₂), biological studies 7646-93-7
 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium
 chloride (NaCl), biological studies 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide (NaBr),
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 7664-39-3, Hydrofluoric acid, biological studies 7664-41-7, Ammonia,
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 7673-09-8 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide (KI), biological studies
 7681-38-1 7681-49-4, Sodium fluoride (NaF), biological studies
 7681-52-9 7681-53-0 7681-57-4 7681-65-4, Copper iodide (CuI)
 7681-82-5, Sodium iodide (NaI), biological studies 7681-93-8
7696-12-0 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7700-17-6
 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7705-08-0, Iron chloride (FeCl₃),
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 Hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), biological studies 7722-88-5 7723-14-0,
 Phosphorus, biological studies 7726-95-6, Bromine, biological studies
 7727-21-1 7727-37-9, Nitrogen, biological studies 7727-43-7
 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 7733-02-0 7738-94-5, Chromic acid
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 7757-82-6, Sulfuric acid disodium salt, biological studies 7757-83-7
 7758-02-3, Potassium bromide (KBr), biological studies 7758-05-6
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 7758-89-6, Copper chloride (CuCl) 7758-98-7, Sulfuric acid copper(2+)

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 7778-70-3 7778-73-6 7778-77-0 7778-80-5, Sulfuric acid dipotassium
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 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride (MgCl₂), biological studies 7786-34-7
 7786-80-3 7786-81-4 7789-00-6 7789-09-5 7789-12-0 7789-29-9,
 Potassium fluoride (K(HF₂)) 7789-38-0 7790-92-3, Hypochlorous acid
 7791-03-9 7791-18-6 7791-25-5, Sulfuryl chloride 7803-51-2,
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 8003-06-3 8003-19-8D, derivs. 8004-87-3, C.I. Basic Violet 1
 8005-46-7 **8011-63-0**, Bordeaux mixture 8012-69-9 8013-17-0
 8015-35-8 8018-01-7 8022-00-2 8023-58-3, Sustane 3 8029-29-6,
 Bandane 8030-15-7, Turgasept 8030-53-3 8063-85-2 8064-49-1
 8065-36-9 8065-48-3 8066-01-1 8068-77-7 8070-76-6 8071-40-7
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 Gum ghatti 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-40-2, Carob gum 9000-65-1, Gum
 tragacanth 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-86-2 9003-01-4 9003-05-8
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 9005-25-8D, Starch, α-type, amycl, biological studies 9005-38-3
 9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies **9006-42-2**, Metiram
 9010-77-9 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9016-00-6,
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 10025-85-1, Nitrogen chloride (NCl₃) 10028-15-6, Ozone, biological
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 oxide (ClO₂) 10058-23-8 10061-02-6 10101-39-0 10101-41-4
 10101-50-5 10101-97-0 10102-90-6 10103-46-5 10103-48-7
 10103-50-1 10108-64-2, Cadmium chloride (CdCl₂) 10112-91-1, Mercury
 chloride (Hg₂Cl₂) 10117-38-1 10124-36-4 10124-41-1 10124-43-3
 10124-50-2 10124-65-9 10125-13-0 10137-74-3
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and comps. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

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 10257-54-2 10265-92-6 10279-57-9 10290-12-7 10294-66-3
 10309-97-4 10311-84-9 10326-21-3 10326-24-6 10331-57-4
 10361-16-7 10361-37-2, Barium chloride (BaCl₂), biological studies
 10377-60-3 10380-28-6 10389-50-1 10402-15-0 10402-16-1
10453-86-8 10486-00-7 10540-29-1 10545-99-0, Sulfur chloride
 (SCl₂) 10548-10-4 10552-74-6 10555-76-7 10588-01-9 10605-10-4
 10605-11-5 10605-21-7 11006-34-1 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11084-85-8,
 Sodium hypochlorite phosphate (Na₃(ClO)(PO₄)₄) 11096-18-7, Cufraneb
 11096-42-7 11113-80-7, Polyoxin 11125-96-5 11126-29-7 11138-47-9

11138-66-2, Xanthan gum **11141-17-6** 12001-20-6 12002-03-8,
 C.I. Pigment Green 21 12002-48-1 12002-53-8 12007-92-0, Boron sodium
 oxide (B5NaO8) 12008-41-2, Boron sodium oxide (B8Na2O13) 12018-01-8,
 Chromium oxide (CrO2) 12040-72-1 12057-74-8, Magnesium phosphide
 (Mg3P2) 12062-24-7 12068-06-3 12068-08-5 12068-09-6 12068-12-1
 12068-15-4 12068-16-5 12071-83-9 12122-67-7 12124-97-9, Ammonium
 bromide ((NH4)Br) 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride ((NH4)Cl), biological
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 Copper iron hydroxide sulfate (CuFe(OH)2(SO4)) 12179-04-3 12219-26-0,
 C.I. Acid Blue 182 12276-01-6 12280-03-4 12298-68-9, Potassium
 iodide (K(I3)) 12328-56-2 12379-42-9 12379-51-0 12379-54-3
 12379-66-7 12407-86-2 12427-38-2 12447-61-9 12616-49-8, Plurafac C
 17 12645-53-3 12680-48-7, Chromium sodium oxide 12701-72-3
 12770-24-0, Toximul-P 12771-68-5 12789-03-6, Chlordane 13010-20-3
 13010-47-4 13067-93-1 13071-79-9 13114-87-9 13121-70-5
 13171-21-6 13194-48-4 13302-00-6 13311-84-7 13331-52-7
 13333-87-4 13347-42-7 13356-08-6 13358-11-7 13360-45-7
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 Peroxydisulfuric acid ((HO)S(O)2)2O2 13446-48-5 13452-77-2
 13455-24-8 13457-18-6 13463-41-7 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO2),
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 13477-36-6 13492-26-7 13560-99-1 13586-82-8 13593-03-8
 13593-08-3 13598-36-2, Phosphonic acid, biological studies 13684-44-1
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 13824-96-9 13826-35-2 13840-33-0 13845-36-8 13863-41-7, Bromine
 chloride (BrCl) 13864-38-5 13909-09-6 13932-13-3 13952-84-6,
 2-Butanamine 13977-65-6 13978-85-3 14024-55-6 14025-15-1
 14025-21-9 14047-23-5 14089-43-1 14099-38-8 14214-32-5
 14215-52-2 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 14275-57-1
 14332-21-9, Hypoiodous acid 14351-44-1 14354-56-4 14357-82-5
 14437-17-3 14437-20-8 14455-29-9 14484-64-1 14491-59-9
 14697-50-8 14701-21-4, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc
 (Mg3H2(SiO3)4), biological studies 14808-60-7, Quartz (SiO2), biological
 studies 14816-16-1 14816-18-3 14816-20-7 14979-39-6 15096-52-3,
 Cryolite (Na3(AlF6)) 15263-52-2 15263-53-3 15275-07-7 15299-99-7
 15302-91-7 15310-01-7 15337-60-7 15339-36-3 15415-64-2
 15537-82-3 15545-48-9 15595-24-1 15652-38-7 15662-33-6
 15663-27-1 15733-22-9 15773-35-0 15905-32-5 15972-60-8
 16013-44-8 16039-52-4 16079-88-2 16102-92-4 16227-10-4
 16228-00-5 16423-68-0 16509-79-8 16655-82-6 16672-87-0
 16676-96-3 16709-30-1 16725-53-4 16751-55-6 16752-77-5
 16828-95-8 16871-71-9 16893-85-9 16919-19-0 16940-66-2
 16949-65-8 16974-11-1 16974-12-2 17029-22-0 17040-19-6
 17080-02-3 17109-49-8 17125-80-3 17210-55-8 17356-42-2
 17367-56-5 17375-41-6 17439-94-0 17466-29-4 17496-08-1
 17572-97-3 17606-31-4 17699-14-8 17702-57-7 17804-35-2
 18128-16-0 18128-17-1 18130-44-4 18181-70-9 18249-20-2
 18357-78-3 18378-89-7 18467-88-4

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 18472-87-2 18479-55-5 18530-56-8 18691-97-9 18748-91-9
 18794-84-8 18854-01-8 18883-66-4 19044-88-3 19379-90-9
 19398-13-1 19480-43-4 19622-08-3 19622-19-6 19651-91-3
 19660-77-6 19691-80-6 19766-89-3 19937-59-8 20276-83-9
 20290-99-7 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide (Zn(OH)2) 20427-59-2, Copper
 hydroxide (Cu(OH)2) 20543-04-8 20711-10-8 20762-60-1, Potassium
 azide (K(N3)) 20782-58-5 20830-81-3 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide
 (AlP) 20940-37-8 21087-64-9 21267-72-1 **21351-39-3**

21452-18-6 21540-35-2 21548-32-3 21564-17-0 21609-90-5
 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)₃), biological studies 21652-27-7
 21689-84-9 21725-46-2 21832-25-7 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO)
 21921-96-0 21923-23-9 22205-45-4, Copper sulfide (Cu₂S) 22212-55-1
 22212-56-2 22221-10-9 22221-12-1 22221-14-3 22224-92-6
 22232-15-1 22232-20-8 22232-26-4 22232-28-6 22248-79-9
 22259-30-9 22323-45-1 22330-14-9 22439-40-3 22569-74-0
 22781-23-3 22894-47-9 22898-01-7 22936-75-0 22936-86-3
 23031-36-9 23103-98-2 23121-99-5 23135-22-0 23184-66-9
 23214-92-8 23319-66-6, biological studies 23422-53-9 23505-41-1
 23526-02-5 23560-59-0 23564-05-8 23564-06-9 23710-76-1
 23947-60-6 23950-58-5 23950-58-5D, metabolites 24017-47-8
 24124-25-2 24151-93-7 24307-26-4 24310-40-5 24310-41-6
 24353-58-0 24353-61-5 24556-64-7 24556-65-8 24579-73-5
 24691-76-7 24691-80-3 24927-67-1 24934-91-6 25013-16-5
 25035-26-1 25059-78-3 25085-34-1 25086-29-7 25154-52-3
 25155-30-0 25167-82-2 25167-83-3 25167-83-3D, alkylamine salt
 25167-83-3D, coco-amine salt 25168-06-3 25168-15-4 25168-26-7
 25171-63-5 25182-03-0 25254-50-6 25311-71-1 25316-56-7
 25322-20-7 25322-68-3D, C10-C14 alkyl ethers, phosphates 25322-68-3D,
 alkyl ethers 25339-17-7, Isodecanol 25366-23-8 25402-06-6
 25550-58-7 25567-55-9 25568-84-7 25606-41-1 25655-41-8
 25671-46-9 25956-17-6 **26002-80-2** 26027-38-3 26062-79-3
 26087-47-8 26129-32-8 26172-55-4 26248-24-8 26259-45-0
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 26530-09-6 26530-20-1 26532-22-9 26532-23-0 26532-24-1
 26532-25-2 26545-53-9 26617-87-8D, C10-18 alkyl derivs. 26617-87-8D,
 C12-15 alkyl derivs. 26617-87-8D, alkyl derivs. 26628-22-8, Sodium
 azide (Na(N₃)) 26648-01-1 26761-40-0 26836-07-7 26856-61-1
 26896-20-8, Neodecanoic acid 26952-20-5 27041-82-3 27041-84-5
 27176-87-0 27177-77-1 27193-28-8 27193-86-8 27236-65-3
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 27554-26-3 27605-76-1 27636-20-0D, acetalized 27668-52-6
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 28159-98-0 28217-97-2 28249-77-6 28300-74-5 28382-15-2
 28401-39-0 28434-00-6 28434-01-7 28558-32-9 28559-00-4
 28675-11-8 28730-17-8 28772-56-7 28801-69-6 28805-78-9
 28837-97-0 28855-27-8 28956-64-1 29012-39-3D, derivs. 29061-61-8
 29082-74-4 29091-05-2 29091-21-2 29173-31-7 29232-93-7
 29385-43-1 29450-57-5 29457-72-5 29672-19-3 29804-22-6
 29868-16-4 29871-13-4 29932-85-2 29973-13-5 30043-49-3
 30043-55-1 30087-47-9 30136-13-1 30143-22-7 30284-78-7
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 Dodecadienal 30560-19-1 30622-37-8 30820-22-5 30864-28-9
 30894-16-7

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 30979-48-7 30981-48-7 31089-39-1 31218-83-4 31251-03-3
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 Purinethiol 31502-19-9 31512-74-0 31632-68-5 31848-11-0
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 33419-42-0 33439-45-1 33629-47-9 33693-04-8 33820-53-0
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34490-93-2	34622-58-7	34643-46-4	34681-10-2	34681-23-7
34689-46-8	34828-64-3D, esters with coconut oil			34849-42-8
34870-92-3D, alkylaryl derivs.	35040-03-0	35045-02-4	35065-12-4	
35109-57-0	35148-19-7	35153-15-2	35153-18-5	35210-54-9
35237-62-8	35256-86-1	35285-69-9	35367-31-8	35367-38-5
35368-77-5	35400-43-2	35471-38-6	35471-43-3	35471-49-9
35513-93-0D, N-C6-18alkyl derivs.	35535-81-0	35554-44-0	35575-96-3	
35585-58-1	35597-43-4	35764-59-1	35832-11-2	35857-62-6
35898-62-5	36001-88-4	36145-08-1	36335-67-8	36378-61-7
36519-00-3	36530-23-1	36576-42-8	36576-43-9	36614-38-7
36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol	36734-19-7	36756-79-3	37032-15-8	
37102-63-9	37199-66-9, Potassium sulfide (K2(Sx))		37199-81-8	
37222-66-5, Potassium peroxymonosulfate sulfate (K5[HSO3(O2)]2(HSO4)(SO4))				
37300-16-6, Versalon 1112	37304-88-4	37324-38-2	37324-45-1	
37332-64-2	37338-40-2	37452-11-2	37574-18-8	37764-25-3
37893-02-0	37894-46-5	37924-13-3	37954-66-8	38260-54-7
38363-29-0	38421-90-8	38527-90-1	38641-94-0	38727-55-8
39148-24-8	39196-18-4	39247-96-6	39290-85-2	39300-45-3
39342-50-2, Citowett	39377-44-1	39384-60-6	39515-40-7	
39515-41-8	39603-48-0	39765-80-5	39807-15-3	39856-16-1
40167-95-1	40465-66-5	40487-42-1	40642-40-8	40642-43-1
40709-04-4	40843-25-2	41083-11-8	41096-46-2	41198-08-7
41289-08-1	41295-28-7	41394-05-2	41481-51-0	41483-43-6
41495-67-4	41575-94-4	41710-20-7	41814-78-2	42089-03-2
42509-80-8	42509-83-1	42534-61-2	42576-02-3	42609-52-9
42609-73-4	42721-99-3	42822-86-6	42835-25-6	42874-03-3
43043-77-2	43121-43-3	45298-90-6	50315-14-5	50376-91-5
50471-44-8	50512-35-1	50563-36-5	50594-66-6	50594-67-7
50642-14-3, Validamycin	50767-79-8	50863-22-4	50864-67-0, Barium sulfide (Ba(Sx))	50933-33-0
	51026-28-9	51068-60-1	51218-45-2	
51218-49-6	51235-04-2	51276-47-2	51308-54-4	51338-27-3
51487-69-5	51543-98-7	51580-86-0	51607-94-4	51609-41-7
51630-58-1	51707-55-2	51796-19-1	51811-79-1	51954-76-8
51971-67-6	52207-99-5	52236-29-0	52236-30-3	52315-07-8
52316-55-9	52508-35-7	52570-16-8	52645-53-1	52704-98-0
52756-22-6	52756-25-9	52820-00-5	52888-80-9	52918-63-5
53042-79-8	53044-06-7	53112-28-0	53120-26-6	53120-27-7
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53404-37-8				

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

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	53404-81-2	53404-82-3	53404-83-4	53404-84-5	53404-86-7
	53404-87-8	53404-88-9	53404-89-0	53404-92-5	53404-93-6
	53433-01-5	53433-02-6	53466-66-3	53466-87-8	53466-90-3
	53466-93-6	53466-95-8	53466-98-1	53467-01-9	53494-70-5
	53535-27-6	53535-32-3	53535-37-8	53537-62-5	53537-63-6
	53637-60-8, Plurafac B 26	53663-71-1	53714-56-0	53780-34-0	
	53780-36-2	53819-72-0	53908-27-3	53910-25-1	53939-27-8
	53939-28-9	53988-06-0	53988-93-5	54364-62-4	54453-03-1
	54593-83-8	54774-45-7	54844-65-4	54864-61-8	55069-68-6
	55072-57-6, Copper zinc hydroxide sulfate	55179-31-2	55195-26-1		
	55219-65-3	55256-33-2	55283-68-6	55285-14-8	55335-06-3

55406-53-6 55634-91-8 55635-13-7 55684-94-1 55701-05-8
 55802-63-6, Zinc hydroxide sulfate 55807-46-0 55814-41-0 55861-78-4
 55871-01-7 55871-02-8 55965-84-9 55965-87-2 56070-16-7
 56073-07-5 56073-10-0 56141-00-5 56218-79-2 56219-04-6
 56320-22-0, Arsenic sulfide (AsS₂) 56425-91-3 56507-37-0 56573-85-4,
 Tin-San 56578-18-8 56634-95-8 56681-55-1 56683-54-6 56717-11-4
 56750-76-6 56797-40-1 56855-08-4D, N-C12-14 alkyl, chloride
 57018-04-9 57052-04-7 57063-29-3 57130-91-3 57213-69-1
 57249-19-1 57369-32-1 57373-19-0 57373-20-3 57375-63-0
 57455-37-5, C.I. Pigment Blue 29 57646-30-7 57754-85-5 57837-19-1
 57866-49-6 57966-95-7 57981-60-9 58001-44-8 58011-68-0
 58175-59-0 58175-60-3 58594-45-9 58594-72-2 58594-74-4
 58667-63-3 58810-48-3 58829-95-1 59010-86-5 59014-03-8
 59026-08-3 59401-04-6 59644-67-6, Sterox NJ 59669-26-0 59915-53-6
 60018-97-5 60037-58-3 60074-25-1 60168-88-9 60207-31-0
 60207-90-1 60207-93-4 60238-56-4 60569-74-6, Daxad 23 60742-37-2
 60816-37-7 60825-27-6 60840-85-9 60864-33-7 61019-78-1
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 61676-87-7 61827-83-6 61827-84-7 62031-70-3, Wingstay V 62046-37-1
 62449-69-8 62476-59-9 62732-91-6 62850-32-2 62865-36-5
 62924-70-3 63100-33-4, Triton X 363 63284-71-9 63517-71-5
 63517-72-6 63729-98-6 63744-60-5 63782-90-1 63798-77-6, Panasol AN
 2 63837-33-2 63935-38-6 63992-41-6 64249-01-0 64359-80-4
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 64902-72-3 65128-96-3 65271-80-9 65277-42-1 65666-57-1, Astrazon
 Yellow 65731-84-2 65733-18-8 65863-15-2, Alkanol XC 65907-30-4
 65934-95-4 65954-19-0 66063-05-6 66159-95-3 66215-27-8
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 66348-55-8 66441-11-0 66441-23-4 66841-24-5 66841-25-6
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 67923-62-0 67989-88-2 67992-60-3 68084-55-9 68085-85-8
 68157-60-8 68214-43-7 68228-18-2 68228-19-3 68228-20-6
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RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

IT 68814-04-0, C.I. Pigment Yellow 115 68921-42-6 68957-70-0
 69126-94-9D, derivs. 69254-40-6 69280-13-3, Hostaphat MDAR-N 040
 69309-47-3 69312-67-0 69335-91-7 69409-94-5 69462-12-0
 69484-12-4 69484-13-5 69484-14-6 69516-34-3 69581-33-5
 69632-93-5 69632-97-9 69632-98-0 69633-04-1 69653-69-6
 69770-45-2 69806-34-4 69806-40-2 69806-50-4 69820-27-5
 70024-53-2 70124-77-5 70193-21-4 70217-36-6 70393-85-0
 70630-17-0 71283-80-2 71317-73-2 71526-07-3 71561-11-0
 71626-11-4 71697-59-1 71751-41-2, Avermectin B1 72146-51-1, Morwet
 IP 72178-02-0 72269-48-8 72348-92-6 72459-58-6 72490-01-8
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 73989-17-0, Avermectin 74051-80-2 74070-46-5 74222-97-2 74223-56-6
 74223-64-6 74712-19-9 74738-17-3 74782-23-3 75497-92-6
 75736-33-3 75747-77-2 76120-02-0 76397-81-4 76416-93-8, Tenneco
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80625-77-0 81334-34-1 81335-37-7 81335-46-8 81335-47-9
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 82633-79-2 82657-04-3 82692-44-2 82810-23-9D, alkyl ethers
 83055-99-6 83121-18-0 83130-01-2 83164-33-4 83318-76-7
 83542-69-2 83542-80-7 83542-83-0 83601-83-6 83657-22-1
 83657-24-3 83733-82-8 83869-01-6, TF 310 83982-06-3D, N-alkyl,
 sodium salt, complex with iodine 84082-88-2 84082-93-9 84332-86-5
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 B 7416 87917-07-5, Tensiofix B 7453 88211-73-8 88349-88-6
 88485-37-4 88671-89-0 88678-67-5 88859-94-3 89269-64-7
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 92302-40-4 92529-51-6, Sure-Sol 180 93697-74-6 94050-52-9
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 105512-06-9 105864-15-1, Morwet EFW 106040-48-6 106700-29-2
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RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

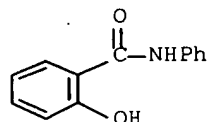
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8011-63-0, Bordeaux mixture 9006-42-2, Metiram
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26002-80-2 39515-41-8 51630-58-1
52315-07-8 52645-53-1 52918-63-5
55285-14-8 66230-04-4 68085-85-8
68359-37-5 82657-04-3 91465-08-6

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active
 ingredients such as antitumor agents)

RN 87-17-2 HCAPLUS

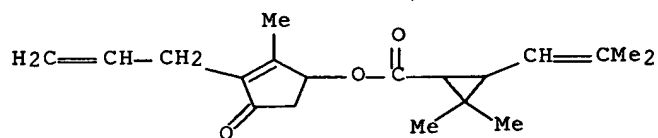
CN Benzamide, 2-hydroxy-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 584-79-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-,
 2-methyl-4-oxo-3-(2-propenyl)-2-cyclopenten-1-yl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX

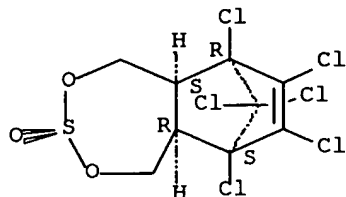
NAME)



RN 959-98-8 HCAPLUS

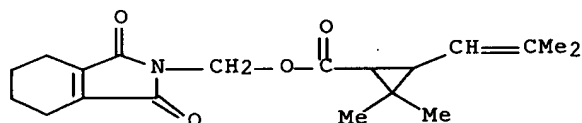
CN 6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-
1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide, (3 α ,5a β ,6 α ,9 α ,9a
 β)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 7696-12-0 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl)-,
(1,3,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)methyl ester (CA INDEX
NAME)



RN 8011-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN Bordeaux mixture (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

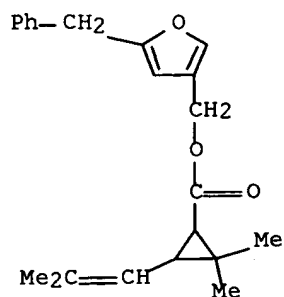
RN 9006-42-2 HCAPLUS

CN Metiram (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 10453-86-8 HCAPLUS

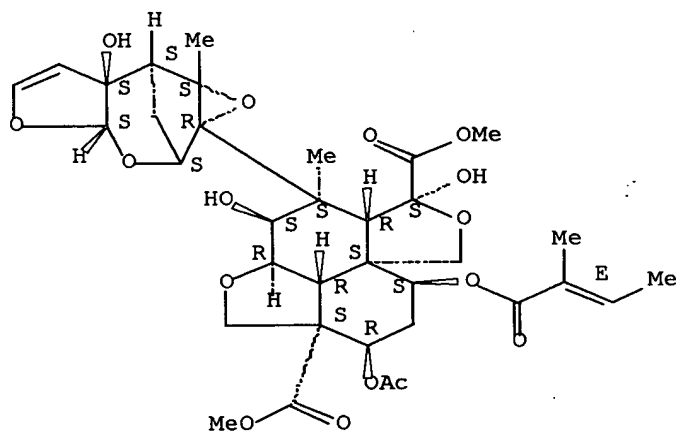
CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl)-,
[5-(phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl]methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 11141-17-6 HCAPLUS

CN 7H,8H-Isobenzofuran[5,4,3a-cd]isobenzofuran-5,10a(1H)-dicarboxylic acid, 10-(acetyloxy)octahydro-3,5-dihydroxy-4-methyl-8-[[(2E)-2-methyl-1-oxo-2-buten-1-yl]oxy]-4-[(1aR,2S,3aS,6aS,7S,7aS)-3a,6a,7,7a-tetrahydro-6a-hydroxy-7a-methyl-2,7-methanofuro[2,3-b]oxireno[e]oxepin-1a(2H)-yl]-, 5,10a-dimethyl ester, (2aR,3S,4S,4aR,5S,7aS,8S,10R,10aS,10bR)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



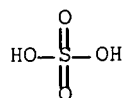
RN 21351-39-3 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, sulfate (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

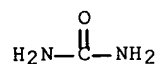
CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

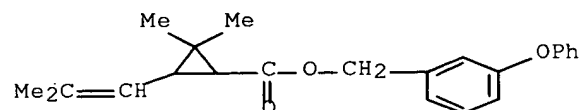
CRN 57-13-6

CMF C H4 N2 O



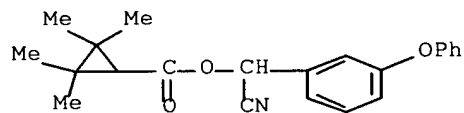
RN 26002-80-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-, (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



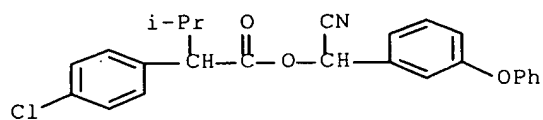
RN 39515-41-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2,3,3-tetramethyl-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

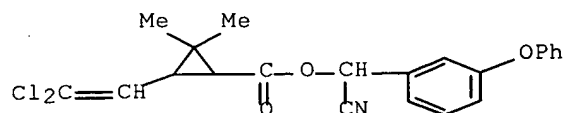


RN 51630-58-1 HCAPLUS

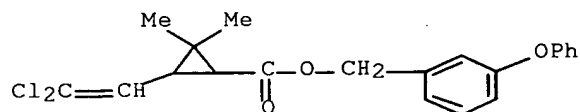
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-α-(1-methylethyl)-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52315-07-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,
cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

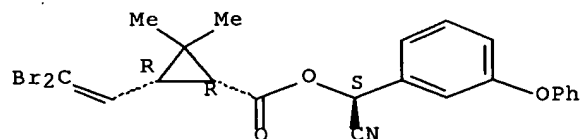
RN 52645-53-1 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,
(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 52918-63-5 HCAPLUS

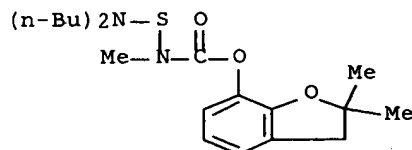
CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dibromoethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,
(S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester, (1R,3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 55285-14-8 HCAPLUS

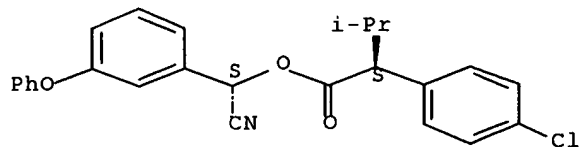
CN Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 66230-04-4 HCAPLUS

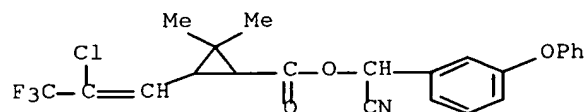
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro- α -(1-methylethyl)-,
(S)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester, (α S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



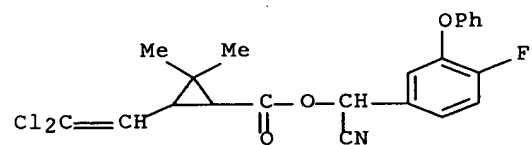
RN 68085-85-8 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 68359-37-5 HCAPLUS

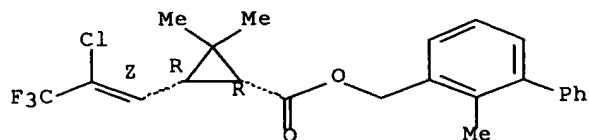
CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 82657-04-3 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(1Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, (2-methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)methyl ester, (1R,3R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

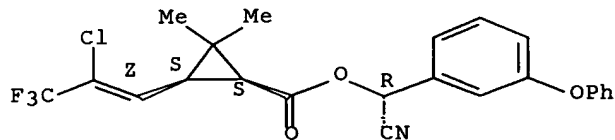


RN 91465-08-6 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-[(1Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl]-
2,2-dimethyl-, (R)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester, (1S,3S)-rel- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

Double bond geometry as shown.



L196 ANSWER 3 OF 86 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:106462 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:106462

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:20255c-d

TITLE: Fabric softener containing a urea-inclusion compound
of a hydrogenated tallow quaternary ammonium
salt

INVENTOR(S): Sniegowski, Mitchell S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corn Products Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2940816		19600614	US 1957-698345	19571125 <--

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

AB A textile softener for application in laundering which is a dry, free-flowing powder is made by mixing a paste containing 75% of tech. (C18H35)2(Me)[HOCH2CH2(OCH2CH2)3O]N+MeSO4- and 25% EtOH or iso-PrOH with at least 3.5 times its weight of urea and 5-30% of its weight of a nonionic wetting agent. Whitening agents, diluents, or perfumes may also be included. The mixture is heated at 80° for 1 h. and ground. The ammonium salt forms an inclusion compound with the urea.

CC 27 (Fats, Fatty Oils, Waxes, and Detergents)

IT Softening agents
(for textiles, distearyltrimethyltriethoxyethanol ammonium Me sulfate-urea inclusion compound as)

IT Textiles
(softening agents for, distearyltrimethyltriethoxyethanol ammonium Me sulfate-urea inclusion compound as)

=> d ibib ab hitstr 4-14

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 4 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:158881 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Herbicide microemulsion-forming-concentrates,
microemulsions, and methods
INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES
Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES
Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005137091	A1	20050623
	US 7094735	B2	20060822
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-838093	A1	20040503 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2002-103455, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6803345		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING, 221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1614		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	Described are herbicide compositions, in particular, herbicide compositions that are prepared from microemulsions containing herbicide compound in acid form, and methods of their preparation and use.		

L196 ANSWER 5 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:220170 USPATFULL Full-text
TITLE: Herbicide composition comprising herbicide compound in acid form and acidifying agent
INVENTOR(S): Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES
Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES
Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003153461	A1	20030814	<--
	US 6906004	B2	20050614	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-102799	A1	20020321 (10)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Kagan Binder, PLLC, Maple Island Building, 221 Main Street North, Suite 200, Stillwater, MN, 55082		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	46		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2719		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions and methods for their preparation and use, in particular, herbicide compositions and methods relating to herbicide compositions containing herbicide compounds in acid form, and further including an acidifying agent.

L196 ANSWER 6 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:214246 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Herbicide microemulsion-forming-concentrates, microemulsions, and methods

INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003148889	A1	20030807	<--
	US 6803345	B2	20041012	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-103455	A1	20020321 (10)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kagan Binder, PLLC, Maple Island Building, Suite 200, 221 Main Street North, Stillwater, MI, 55082

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 40

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1678

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions, in particular, herbicide compositions that are prepared from microemulsions containing herbicide compound in acid form, and methods of their preparation and use.

L196 ANSWER 7 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:207786 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Herbicide compositions comprising imidazolinone acid, methods of preparation, and methods of use

INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003144147	A1	20030731	<--
	US 6703346	B2	20040309	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-103519	A1	20020321 (10)	<--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kagan Binder, PLLC, Suite 200, Maple Island Building,
 221 Main Street North, Stillwater, MN, 55082
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1778

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions (including suspension concentrates, herbicide compositions prepared therefrom), and others that include imidazolinone acid, which can optionally and preferably also include an acidifying agent, and methods of making and using such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 8 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:322294 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy of biologically-active ingredients
 INVENTOR(S): Windsor, J. Brian, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
 Roux, Stan J., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
 Lloyd, Alan M., Austin, TX, UNITED STATES
 Thomas, Collin E., Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE		
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006276339	A1	20061207		
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-531744	A1	20031016	(10)	<--
	WO 2003-US32667		20031016		
			20060123	PCT 371 date	

	NUMBER	DATE		
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-418803P	20021016	(60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P., 600 CONGRESS AVE., SUITE 2400, AUSTIN, TX, 78701, US			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	14273			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides methods and compositions for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compounds and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compositions are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compositions with lowered concentrations of active ingredients.

IT 21351-39-3
 (methods and compns. for increasing efficacy of biol. active ingredients such as antitumor agents)

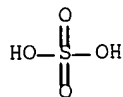
RN 21351-39-3 USPATFULL

CN Urea, sulfate (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

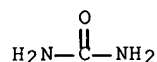
CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 57-13-6

CMF C H4 N2 O



L196 ANSWER 9 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:241154 USPATFULL Full-textTITLE: Herbicide microemulsion-forming-concentrates,
microemulsions, and methodsINVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES
Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES
Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006205601	A1	20060914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-434415	A1	20060515 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-838093, filed on 3 May 2004, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2002-103455, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6803345		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING,
221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1593

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions, in particular, herbicide compositions that are prepared from microemulsions containing herbicide compound in acid form, and methods of their preparation and use.

L196 ANSWER 10 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:150996 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Regulation of mammalian hair growth
 INVENTOR(S): Oblong, John Erich, Loveland, OH, UNITED STATES
 McPhail, Sara Johnson, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES
 McArthur, Shannon Christine, Indian Springs, OH, UNITED STATES
 Bascom, Charles Carson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
 Eickhoff, David Joseph, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
 McIver, John McMillan, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006127431	A1	20060615
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-344771	A1	20060201 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-783151, filed on 19 Feb 2004, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-451910P	20030304 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1941		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a topical skin care composition containing a safe and effective amount of a skin care active comprising agmatine, and its salt; a safe and effective amount of a first additional skin care active selected from the group consisting of BHT or BHA, hexamidine, cetyl pyridinium chloride, green tea catechins, phytosterols, ursolic acid, compounds derived from plant extracts, their salts and derivatives; and a dermatologically acceptable carrier for the agmatine composition. The present invention also relates to methods of using such agmatine compositions to regulate hair growth and the condition of mammalian skin. Said methods generally comprise the step of topically applying the composition to the skin of a mammal needing such treatment, a safe and effective amount of such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 11 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:196824 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Herbicide composition comprising herbicide compound in acid form and acidifying agent
 INVENTOR(S): Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES
 Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005170967	A1	20050804
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-98829	A1	20050404 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-102799, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6906004		

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926 (60)	<--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING, 221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2537		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	Described are herbicide compositions and methods for their preparation and use, in particular, herbicide compositions and methods relating to herbicide compositions containing herbicide compounds in acid form, and further including an acidifying agent.		

L196 ANSWER 12 OF 86 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:3921 USPATFULL Full-text

TITLE: Regulation of mammalian hair growth

INVENTOR(S): Oblong, John Erich, Loveland, OH, UNITED STATES
McPhail, Sara Johnson, West Chester, OH, UNITED STATES
McArthur, Shannon Christine, Indian Springs, OH, UNITED STATES
Bascom, Charles Carson, Hamilton, OH, UNITED STATES
Eickhoff, David Joseph, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
McIver, John McMillan, Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005003024	A1	20050106
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-783151	A1	20040219 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-451910P	20030304 (60)	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION, WINTON HILL TECHNICAL CENTER - BOX 161, 6110 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2006		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	The present invention relates to a topical skin care composition containing a safe and effective amount of a skin care active comprising agmatine, and its salt; a safe and effective amount of a first additional skin care active selected from the group consisting of BHT or BHA, hexamidine, cetyl pyridinium chloride, green tea catechins, phytosterols, ursolic acid, compounds derived from plant extracts, their salts and derivatives; and a dermatologically acceptable carrier for the agmatine composition.		

The present invention also relates to methods of using such agmatine compositions to regulate hair growth and the condition of mammalian skin.

Said methods generally comprise the step of topically applying the composition to the skin of a mammal needing such treatment, a safe and effective amount of such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 13 OF 86 USPTFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:165874 USPTFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Herbicide compositions comprising imidazolinone acid, methods of preparation, and methods of use
 INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004127364	A1	20040701	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-737950	A1	20031216	(10) <--
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-103519, filed on 21 Mar 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6703346			

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228	(60) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	KAGAN BINDER, PLLC, SUITE 200, MAPLE ISLAND BUILDING, 221 MAIN STREET NORTH, STILLWATER, MN, 55082		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	1		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1580		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are herbicide compositions (including suspension concentrates, herbicide compositions prepared therefrom), and others that include imidazolinone acid, which can optionally and preferably also include an acidifying agent, and methods of making and using such compositions.

L196 ANSWER 14 OF 86 USPTFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:220171 USPTFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Herbicide compositions comprising suspension concentrate with glyphosate acid, methods of preparation, and methods of use
 INVENTOR(S): Herold, Anthony E., Greeley, CO, UNITED STATES
 Beardmore, Richard A., Windsor, CO, UNITED STATES
 Parrish, Scott K., Spokane, WA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003153462	A1	20030814	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-103493	A1	20020321	(10) <--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-325289P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325342P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2001-325343P	20010926	(60) <--
	US 2002-361016P	20020228	(60) <--

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Kagan Binder, PLLC, Suite 200, Maple Island Building,
 221 Main street North, Stillwater, MN, 55082
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 1343

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Described are suspension concentrates that include glyphosate acid,
 herbicide compositions prepared therefrom, and methods of making and using
 each.

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YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS,
 EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 15 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-434400 [44] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;
 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207;
 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821;
 2003-786759; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485;
 2005-131091; 2005-580207
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-133315 [44]
 TITLE: Preparation of an **insecticide**,
fungicide and **fertilizer**, useful to
 kill ants, termites and cockroaches and for the health
 and **growth** of plants, comprises mixing, heating
 and reacting urea, water, salt forming compounds and
filler
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C03; C04
 INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050130841	A1	20050616	(200544)*	EN	10{0}	C05G003-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1996-723779 19960930</u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1997-801776 19970214</u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2000-532646 20000322</u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2001-941402 20010830</u>
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 2004-922291 20040820
US 20050130841	A1		US 2004-974996 20041028

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 5788915	A
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 5854309	A
US 20050130841	A1	CIP of	US 6348526	B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-974996 20041028
US 1996-723779 19960930
US 1997-801776 19970214
US 2000-532646 20000322
US 2001-941402 20010830
US 2004-922291 20040820

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];
C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20050130841 A1 UPAB: 20060825

NOVELTY - Preparation of an insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer comprises mixing, heating and reacting urea (I) (50-100 parts by weight), water (II) (10-40 parts by weight), salt forming compounds (III) (0-400 parts by weight) and filler (IV) (0-300 parts by weight).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preparation of an insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer comprises mixing, heating and reacting urea (I) (50-100 parts by weight), water (II) (10-40 parts by weight), salt forming compounds (III) (0-400 parts by weight) and filler (IV) (0-300 parts by weight), where (I) and (II) are mixed first and then heated to 100-120degreesC at ambient pressure for 0.1-3 hours, and is reacted to produce a partially hydrolyzed urea, then component (III) is added, mixed and heated to 100-120degreesC at ambient pressure for 0.1-3 hours and is reacted to give a partially hydrolyzed urea salt and finally (IV) is added and mixed to give a partially hydrolyzed urea composition.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for an insecticide, fungicide and a fertilizer

ACTIVITY - Fungicide; Insecticide; Fertilizer.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The fungicides and insecticides are especially useful to kill ants, termites and cockroaches. The fertilizer is useful for the health and growth of plants. The ability of (I) to enhance the growth was tested in tomato plants of 4-5 inches tall. The results showed that with in 10 days the fertilized plant grew about 34 inches taller than the unfertilized plants.

ADVANTAGE - The process is useful to produce an inexpensive partially hydrolyzed urea with a plurality of nitrogen moieties. The fertilizer compounds are rapid and long acting. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W04B; A12-W04C; C04-C02; C04-D01; C05-A01A;

C05-A01B; C05-A02; C05-B01G; C05-B01N; C05-B01P;
C05-B02A; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C05-C05; C05-C06; C05-C07;
C07-D13; C10-A13A; C10-A13D; C10-A15; C10-A17; C10-B01;
C10-B03; C10-C02; C14-A06; C14-B04B; C14-T

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (III) are phosphorus, boron, boron-phosphate or sulfur containing compounds, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals and/or metals (all in an amount of 0-400 parts by weight). (IV) is urea, melamine, dicyandiamide, melamine cyanurate, amino phosphates, aminopolyphosphates, aminoplasts, phenoplasts, powdered synthetic resins, sawdust, carbohydrates, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, amino phosphates, potassium phosphate, amino sulfates, silica, diatomaceous earth, alkali metal silicates, alkaline earth metal silicates, metals, metal silicates, oxides, carbonates, sulfates, phosphates and borates and/or potassium hydrogen phosphate (all in an amount of 0-300 parts by weight). The partially hydrolyzed urea

salt is a partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorus oxyacid. The partially hydrolyzed urea is a partially hydrolyzed urea salt of an organic phosphorus compound or potassium partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorous acid. The phosphorus containing compound is an acidic phosphorus compound or organic phosphite. The partially hydrolyzed urea composition is partially hydrolyzed urea sulfate. The organic phosphorus compound is organic phosphorus compound with a valence of 3. (IV) is tetrapotassium pyrophosphate. (III) are phosphorus oxyacids, boron oxyacids, sulfur oxyacids, boron phosphates, phosphates, phosphorous acid, potassium hydroxide, hypophosphorous acid, polyphosphorous acid, polyhypophosphorous acid, ammonium salts of phosphorous acids, polyphosphates of ammonia, alkali metal hydrogen phosphates, alkaline earth metal hydrogen phosphates, phosphates of amines, polyamines, amino compounds, thioureas, alkanolamines, boric acid and its salts and their derivatives, organic phosphorus compounds and their salts, halogenated organic phosphorus compounds, their salts and their derivatives, organic acids, nitrogen containing salts of boron-phosphate oxyacid, phosphoric acid, pyrophosphoric acid, triphosphoric acid, metaphosphoric acid, phosphorous acid (preferred), hydrophosphorous acid, phosphinic acid, phosphinous acid, phosphine oxide, phosphorus trihalides, phosphorus oxyhalides, phosphorus oxide, mono-metal hydrogen phosphates, ammonia dihydrogen phosphate, bromated phosphates, alkali metal dihydrogen phosphate and halogenated phosphate-phosphite and their halides and acids, alkylchlorophosphines, alkyl phosphines, alkyl phosphites, dialkyl hydrogen phosphites, dialkyl alkyl phosphonates, trialkyl phosphites, organic acid phosphates, organic diphosphonate esters, aryl phosphites, aryl hydrogen phosphates, halogenated phosphonates esters, alkali metal containing compounds, alkaline earth metal containing compounds, ammonia, amines, polyamines and/or amino compounds. Preferred Process: (II) is added to the urea before heating. The partially hydrolyzed urea is reacted with phosphorous acid and then with potassium hydroxide until the pH is 6-8. The partially hydrolyzed urea is reacted with a mixture of organic phosphite and phosphoric acid and then with ammonia until the pH is 5-8.

ABEX ADMINISTRATION - Administration of the fertilizer is by spraying. No dosage given.

EXAMPLE - Urea (20 parts by weight) and water (3 parts by weight) were mixed. The mixture was heated to 105degreesC, for 10 minutes and at ambient pressure to give partially hydrolyzed urea (V). To (V), phosphorous acid flakes (100 parts by weight) was added slowly and then heated to 100degreesC for 15 minutes at ambient pressure to give a partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorous acid (VI). (V) was reacted with 50% aqueous potassium hydroxide solution and the reaction mixture was worked up to give fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide compound, potassium partially hydrolyzed urea salt of phosphorous acid.

L196 ANSWER 16 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005-403204 [41]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	2002-124209; 2003-468155; 2003-492421; 2003-764556; 2003-843468; 2004-213228	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2005-124515 [41]	

TITLE: Aqueous decontamination formulation for, e.g.
sterilization of medical instruments, includes reactive
compound from nucleophilic compounds or oxidizing
compounds, bleaching activator, inorganic base, and water

DERWENT CLASS: A18; A25; A97; D22; E19; E37; P34

INVENTOR: COMSTOCK R H; ENGLER D E; TUCKER M; TUCKER M D

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ENGL-I) ENGLER D E; (SAND-N) SANDIA CORP; (TUCK-I)
TUCKER M D

COUNTRY COUNT: 101

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050109981	A1	20050526	(200541)*	EN	13[0]	A01N001-00
WO 2005055963	A2	20050623	(200541)	EN		A61K007-00
WO 2005057588	A2	20050623	(200541)	EN		G21F000-00
WO 2005089100	A2	20050929	(200564)	EN		A61L000-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2000-607586 20000629</u>
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2001-952940 20010914</u>
US 20050109981	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2001-326508P 20011001</u>
US 20050109981	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2001-334271P 20011130</u>
US 20050109981	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2002-387104P 20020607</u>
US 20050109981	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2002-397424P 20020719</u>
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2002-251569 20020920</u>
US 20050109981	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2003-446642P 20030210</u>
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2003-623370 20030718</u>
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2003-740317 20031218</u>
US 20050109981	A1		US 2004-765678 20040127
WO 2005057588	A2		WO 2004-US22956 20040716
WO 2005055963	A2		WO 2004-US22957 20040716
WO 2005089100	A2		WO 2005-US3329 20050127

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of
US 20050109981	A1	CIP of
US 6566574	B	
US 6723890	B	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-765678 20040127

US 2000-607586 20000629
US 2001-952940 20010914
US 2001-326508P 20011001
US 2001-334271P 20011130
US 2002-387104P 20020607
US 2002-397424P 20020719
US 2002-251569 20020920
US 2003-446642P 20030210
US 2003-623370 20030718
US 2003-740317 20031218

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61L

IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0031-14 [I,A]; A61K0031-14 [I,C]; A61K0031-185 [I,C];
A61K0031-19 [I,A]; A61K0031-327 [I,A]; A61K0031-327 [I,C]

; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0033-00 [I,C]; A61K0033-22 [I,A]
 ; A61K0033-22 [I,C]; A61K0033-40 [I,A]; A61K0033-40 [I,C]
 ; A61K0033-42 [I,A]; A61K0033-42 [I,C]; A61K0045-00 [I,C]
 ; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A62D0003-00 [I,A]; A62D0003-00 [I,C]
 ; G21F [I,S]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20050109981 A1 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - An aqueous decontamination formulation comprises a reactive compound from nucleophilic compounds or oxidizing compounds, a bleaching activator, an inorganic base, and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a decontamination kit system comprising two components, that when mixed together, make an aqueous decontamination formulation for disinfection and sterilization, comprising a first premixed, organic component, Part A, comprising a bleaching activator; and a second premixed, inorganic component, Part B, comprising the inventive formulation.

USE - For disinfection and sterilization applications, e.g. disinfection of food processing equipment, disinfection of areas containing livestock, mold remediation, sterilization of medical instruments, and direct disinfection of food surfaces, e.g. beef carcasses.

ADVANTAGE - The invention neutralizes the adverse effects of biological pathogens, and can neutralize and does not contain or produce infection, adverse health effects, or even fatality in animals. MANUAL CODE: CPI:
 A12-V03C1; A12-W12; D09-A01; D09-A01A; E10-C04J2;

E10-D01D; E10-D03C; E10-E04H1; E10-E04K; E10-G02U;
 E31-E01; E32-A04; E33; E34; E34-D; E35-U

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The bleaching activator comprises glycerol diacetate or propylene glycol diacetate. The cationic surfactant comprises benzalkonium chloride. The freeze-point depressant comprises propylene glycol. The reactive compound in Part B comprises compound(s) from oximates, butane-2,3-dione, monooximate ion, benzohydroxamate, alkoxides, methoxide, ethoxide, aryloxides, aryl substituted benzenesulfonates, aldehydes, glutaraldehyde, peroxymonosulfate, Fenton's reagent, or sodium hypochlorite. The Part A further comprises a solubilizing compound comprising a cationic surfactant comprising quat. ammonium salt(s) from cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, cetylpyridinium chloride, alkyl dimethylbenzylammonium salt, tetrabutyl ammonium bromide, polymeric quaternary compounds, or benzyl (12-16C) alkyl dimethylammonium chlorides. The solubilizing compound comprises ethanol. It includes a cationic hydrotrope comprising compound(s) from tetrapentyl ammonium bromide, triacetyl methyl ammonium bromide, tetrabutyl ammonium bromide, or pentamethyltallow alkyltrimethylenediammonium dichloride. The Part A further comprises solvent(s) from di(propylene glycol) methyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, hexylene glycol, N,N-dimethylethylamine, isobutanol, and isopropanol. The bleaching activator comprises one or more water-soluble bleaching activators selected from the group consisting of short-chained organic compounds that contain an ester bond, ethylene glycol diacetate, propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, methyl acetate, dimethyl glutarate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, glycerol acetate (monoacetin), glycerol diacetate (diacetin), glycerol triacetate (triacetin), acetylcholine chloride, 4-cyanobenzoic acid, propylene glycol diacetate, and nitrile group activators. The bleaching activator comprises water-insoluble bleaching activator(s) from tetraacetyl ethylenediamine, n-nonanoyloxybenzenesulfonate, or N-acetyl pentaacetate. The Part A comprises corrosion inhibitor(s) from N,N-dimethyl ethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethanolamine salts of 9C, 10C, and/or 12C diacid mixtures, dicyclohexyl amine nitrite, or N,N-dibenzylamine. The

Part A comprises a fatty alcohol comprising compound(s) from 1-dodecanol, 1-tridecanol, hexadecanol, or 1-tetradecanol. It includes a freeze point depressant comprising propylene glycol or potassium acetate. The kit system comprises no amount of a cationic surfactant, benzalkonium chloride, or a carbonate salt. The fatty alcohol comprises 1-dodecanol. The solvent comprises diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and isobutanol. The organic base comprises triethanolamine.

Preferred Composition: The formulation comprises 0.5-60 wt.% reactive compound, 1-10 wt.% bleaching activator, 3-30 wt.% inorganic base, 0-5 wt.% cationic surfactant, 0-10 wt.% ethanol, 0-20 wt.% freeze-point depressant, and water (remainder). For every 100 g aqueous decontamination formulation made-up after mixing Parts A and B. Part A comprises 1-10 g bleaching activator, 0-4 g cationic surfactant 0-2 g cationic hydrotrope, 0-20 g, freeze-point depressant, 0-0.6 g fatty alcohol, 0-2 g solvent, and 0-6 g organic base. The Part B comprises 3-70 g 8% hydrogen peroxide solution, 5-20 g inorganic base, and water to make up 100 grams of total decontamination formulation.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The reactive compound comprises hydrogen peroxide. The inorganic base comprises potassium acetate. The formulation further comprises sorbent additive(s) from sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, calcium carbonate, potassium silicate, precipitated silicates, percarbonates, amorphous silica, fumed silica, sodium citrate, dendritic salt (sea salt), or citric acid. The reactive compound in Part B comprises compound(s) from peroxide compounds, activated peroxide compounds, hydrogen peroxide, urea hydrogen peroxide, hydroperoxycarbonate, sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate, sodium carbonate perhydrate, sodium peroxydisulfate, sodium peroxyphosphate, sodium peroxydisulfate, sodium peroxydisulfatehydrogen, peroxide adducts of pyrophosphates, citrates, sodium sulfate, urea, sodium silicate, or peracetic acid. The inorganic base comprises compound(s) from potassium carbonate, potassium bicarbonate, potassium hydroxide, potassium sulfate, potassium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), potassium borate, potassium tetraborate, potassium acetate, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium hydroxide, sodium sulfate, sodium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), sodium borate, sodium acetate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, ammonium hydroxide, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), ammonium borate, ammonium acetate, calcium carbonate, calcium bicarbonate, calcium hydroxide, calcium sulfate, calcium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), calcium borate, calcium acetate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium bicarbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium sulfate, magnesium phosphate (dibasic or tribasic), magnesium borate, magnesium acetate, sodium percarbonate, ammonium hydrogen bicarbonate, or lithium bicarbonate. Preferred Composition: The formulation comprises 3-10 wt.% potassium carbonate.

POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The sorbent additive can be polyethylene glycol, PEG 8000(TM), urea, or polyols. It can comprise polyol compound(s) from sorbitol, mannitol, hydrogenated starch hydrolysates, maltitol, zylitol, lactitol monohydrate, anhydrous isomalt, erythritol, or polydextrose. The Part A further comprises water-soluble polymer(s) from polyvinyl alcohol, guar gum, polydiallyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, polyacrylamide, glycerol, poly(ethylene oxide), poly(ethylene glycol), polyethylene glycol 8000, guar gum 2-hydroxypropyl ether, polyquaternium compounds, or poly-ethoxylated glycerine. The water-soluble polymer comprises poly-ethoxylated glycerine.

Preferred Composition: The water-soluble polymer is present in 0-6 g.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A formulation containing 50 g 8% hydrogen peroxide solution, 8 g diacetin, 6 g ethanol, 7 g potassium carbonate, and 29 g deionized water was prepared. Spore kill tests were performed on the formulation using *Bacillus globigii* spores. Spores were exposed to the formulation for 15-60

minutes. No spore growth was observed on any culture plates after the contact times. This corresponded to 7-log kill in this formulation.

L196 ANSWER 17 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-046485 [05] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;
 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207;
 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821;
 2003-786759; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-131091;
 2005-434400; 2005-580207
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-015804 [05]
 TITLE: Urea condensate-organic waste material composition useful
 as fertilizer and animal feed, produced by
 reacting urea, organic waste material, acidic salt
 forming compound, filler, metal compound and
 water
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C04; D13
 INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040244448	A1	20041209	(200505)*	EN	11[0]	C05F001-00

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	<u>US 1996-723779</u>	<u>19960930</u>
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2000-693194</u>	<u>20001023</u>
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2001-973553</u>	<u>20011009</u>
US 20040244448	A1	US 2004-859716	20040603

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 5854309 A
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 6464903 B
US 20040244448	A1 CIP of	US 6777469 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-859716 20040603

US 1996-723779 19960930
US 2000-693194 20001023
US 2001-973553 20011009

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];
 C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20040244448 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - A partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste material composition produced by mixing, heating and reacting: urea and/or urea condensate (a1), organic waste material (a2) containing water and subdivided into small particles, acidic salt forming compound (a3), filler (a4), metal compound (a5) and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste material composition produced by mixing, heating and reacting (parts by

weight): urea and/or urea condensate (a1) (25-200), organic waste material (a2) (100-200) containing water (5-15, preferably less than 5%) and subdivided into small particles, acidic salt forming compound (a3) (0-300), filler (a4) (0-300), metal compound (a5) (0-30) and water (0-500). (a1) And (a2) are mixed and heated at 110-180 degrees C to react the water with urea and to react the urea with itself and with (a2), and remove water and volatilized organic materials, dried, then (a3) is added, mixed and/or reacted, then (a4), (a5) and the water are added and mixed, then the dried partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste material composition is subdivided to the desirable particle size.

USE - As a urea condensate-organic waste material composition useful in fertilizer and animal feed (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The urea condensate-organic sewer waste material composition contains a large portion of cellulosic fibers for moisture holding and building purposes of the soil and used to feed cattle. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W04B; A12-W09; C04-C02; C04-C03D; C05-A01A;

C05-A01B; C05-A03; C05-B02A3; C05-B02C; C05-C01; C05-C05; C05-C06; C07-A04; C07-D13; C10-A13C; C10-A15; C14-T03; C14-T04; C14-T05; D03-G

TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Process: (a2) Is dried until it contains water (less than 3%).

Preferred Component: (a3) Is selected from phosphorus containing compounds, boron containing compounds, boron-phosphate containing compounds, silicon-phosphorus containing compounds or sulfur containing compounds (preferably potassium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphorous acid, ammonium phosphate/phosphite acidic compound, ammonium hydrogen phosphite, ammonium polyphosphate, ammonium hydrogen phosphate/phosphite). (a5) Is selected from iron oxide, iron sulfates, alkaline earth metal borates such as magnesium borate and calcium magnesium borate, manganese borate, zinc borate, metal oxides of titanium oxide, tin oxide, nickel oxide, zinc oxide or metal hydroxides such as aluminum hydroxide, iron hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium magnesium hydroxide and/or zirconium hydroxide. (a4) Is selected from alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, alkali metal silicates, alkaline earth metal silicates, oxides or hydroxides, silicon oxides, metal silicates, silica, metals oxides, metal carbonates, metal sulfates, metal phosphates, metal borates, glass beads or hollow glass beads amino compounds such as urea, melamine, dicyandiamide, urea condensates, urea-amino condensates, partially hydrolyzed urea condensates, amino phosphates, amino salts of organic phosphates, ammonium salts of phosphate, ammonium salts of organic phosphorus compounds, ammonium sulfates, urea sulfates, biuret sulfate, nitrogen containing sulfates, powdered coke, graphite, graphite compounds, lignin, lignin sulfate, lignin sulfite, potassium phosphate, potassium salt of phosphorous acid, diatomaceous earth, other absorbent materials, melamine cyanurate, amino polyphosphates, aminoplasts, phenoplasts, powdered synthetic resins, sawdust, carbohydrates, bituminous additives, metals, hollow glass beads, hydrated aluminum oxide, biuret, cyanuric acid and/or cyamelide (preferably ammonium sulfate, potassium ammonium salt of phosphorous acid, urea, biuret and/or cyanuric acid).

ABEX EXAMPLE - Solids in sewer material was coagulated by the use of a coagulating chemical then filter and compressed to remove the excess water to form a wet filter cake. Urea (20 parts by weight (pbw)) was mixed with the wet filter cake (100 pbw) then heated to 110-130 degrees C for 20-30 minute or until the mixture was dry. The water in the wet filter cake reacts with the urea and on further heating the hydrolyzed urea react with urea and the sewer waste to form a partially hydrolyzed urea

condensate-organic waste material. The odor produced when heating the sewer sludge cake was reduced by the reaction of urea reacting with the sulfur containing compounds. The partially hydrolyzed urea condensate-organic waste composition is then ground into granules or powder and used as a fertilizer or mixed with animal food and fed to animals. The powder may be dissolved in water to form an aqueous solution or emulsion. The undissolved portion is filtered off and used as mulching material and fertilizer.

L196 ANSWER 18 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-765630 [75] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-659531; 2004-154588
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-268414 [75]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-603999 [75]
 TITLE: Gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid, e.g. useful as plugging agents for treating subterranean formation, comprises liquid hydrocarbon and gelling agent having polyvalent metal salt of phosphonic acid ester or organophosphonic acid
 DERWENT CLASS: E11; H01; Q49
 INVENTOR: FUNKHOUSER G P; MCCABE M A; REDDY B R; REDDY R B; TAYLOR R S
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FUNK-I) FUNKHOUSER G P; (HALL-C) HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES INC; (MCCA-I) MCCABE M A; (REDD-I) REDDY B R; (TAYL-I) TAYLOR R S
 COUNTRY COUNT: 41

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040214728	A1	20041028	(200475)*	EN	20[0]	E21B043-00
EP 1559867	A1	20050803	(200551)	EN		E21B043-26
CA 2484465	A1	20050729	(200557)	EN		C09K007-02
NO 2005000491	A	20050801	(200558)	NO		E21B043-25
AU 2004203288	A1	20050818	(200559)	EN		E21B043-267
BR 2004003816	A	20050920	(200566)	PT		E21B043-26

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040214728	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2001-792165</u>	<u>20010223</u>
US 20040214728	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2003-409240</u>	<u>20030408</u>
US 20040214728	A1	US 2004-767647	20040129
AU 2004203288	A1	AU 2004-203288	20040720
BR 2004003816	A	BR 2004-3816	20040906
CA 2484465	A1	CA 2004-2484465	20041012
EP 1559867	A1	EP 2005-250455	20050128
NO 2005000491	A	NO 2005-491	20050128

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040214728	A1 CIP of	US 6544934 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-767647 20040129
US 2001-792165 20010223
US 2003-409240 20030408

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: E21B043-25
 SECONDARY: E21B043-04; E21B043-267
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C09K0008-42 [I,A]; C09K0008-42 [I,C]; C09K0008-50 [I,C];
 C09K0008-502 [I,A]; C09K0008-52 [I,A]; C09K0008-52 [I,C];
 C09K0008-60 [I,A]; C09K0008-60 [I,C]; C09K0008-64 [I,A];
 C09K0008-68 [I,A]; C09K0008-70 [I,A]; C09K0008-82 [I,A];
 E21B0041-00 [I,C]; E21B0041-04 [I,A]; E21B0043-00 [I,A];
 E21B0043-00 [I,C]; E21B0043-25 [I,C]; E21B0043-26 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20040214728 A1 UPAB: 20060122

NOVELTY - A gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid (A) comprises a liquid hydrocarbon and a gelling agent having a polyvalent metal salt of phosphonic acid ester (a) or a polyvalent metal salt of an organophosphinic acid (b).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for;

(1) a method of treating (M1) a subterranean formation involving treating the subterranean formation with the gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid; and

(2) a method of preparing (M2) the gelled liquid hydrocarbon treatment fluid involving adding polyvalent metal organophosphonic acid ester salt particulates or polyvalent organophosphinic acid salt particulates to a liquid hydrocarbon.

USE - As a well bore cleaning fluid, plugging agents, viscous sweep fluid, or insulating fluids; for treating subterranean formation such as subterranean stimulation and sand control treatments, such as fracturing and gravel packing in subterranean formations (claimed) for the production of hydrocarbons.

ADVANTAGE - The polyvalent metal salt does not decompose or disassociate as conventional phosphoric acid ester gelling agent, and thus does not pose as large of a potential problem for downstream processing.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: E05-B03; E05-D; E05-G02; E05-G03C; E05-G03D;
 E05-L02A; E05-M; E05-P; H01-C; H01-C03; H01-C08; H01-C10

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Fluid: (A) Comprises a surfactant (0.1 - 10%), enhancer, particulates (such as proppant, gravel), water (at least 0.05 vol.%) and breaker (0.01 - 3 wt./vol.%) to reduce the viscosity of the fluid.

Preferred Method: (M1) Involves insulating a portion of the subterranean formation, a portion of a well bore penetrating the subterranean formation, or a tubing placed in a well bore penetrating the subterranean formation; preparing (A) at the location of the subterranean formation or at a location away from the subterranean formation and transporting the fluid to the subterranean formation. In (M2) the liquid hydrocarbon is pre-gelled or partially gelled before addition. (M2) Further involves adding a second gelling agent to the initial liquid hydrocarbon gel at a desired time to form a viscous gel. The second gelling agent is added to the initial liquid hydrocarbon gel as the initial liquid hydrocarbon gel is being pumped into a well bore penetrating a subterranean formation. The fluid is prepared in concentrated form and is diluted with a hydrocarbon. The concentrated gelled liquid hydrocarbon fluid is prepared at different location than a location at which it will be used.

Preferred Components: (A) Comprises water and/or base. The liquid hydrocarbon comprises alpha-olefin, internal olefin, alkane, aromatic solvent, cycloalkane, liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, diesel oil, gas oil, fuel oil, petroleum distillate and/or crude oil mixture. The liquid hydrocarbon is designed for use with CO₂. (a) Is formed by either a metathesis reaction comprising an alkali metal, ammonium salt of the organophosphonic acid ester, organophosphinic acid alkyl ester or organophosphonic acid dialkyl ester; or reaction of an activator

composition comprising a source of polyvalent metal ions and an organophosphonic acid ester or organophosphinic acid. The organophosphonic acid ester is of formula:

$R-P(O)(OH)-OR'$ or $HOP(O)(OCH_3)-CH_2CH_2CH_2R_3$

and organophosphinic acid is organophosphinic acid of formula:

$R_1-P(O)R_2-OH$.

R, R', R₁ and R₂ = 1-30C (linear or branched alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, alkyl ether, aryl ether, alkyl aryl ether);

R₃ = C_{n'}H_{2n'+1};

n' = 3-21.

The polyvalent metal ions comprise ions having a +3 oxidation state. The surfactant is imidazoline, fatty acid soap, fatty acid, dioctyl sulfosuccinate, sodium alkyl benzene sulfonate, fatty acid ester, fatty acid alkanolamide, or amido betaine. The enhancer provides at least some alkalinity to the fluid and is of formula:

C_nH_mO_xN_y

n = 1-50;

m = 0 to the number necessary to satisfy the valence of the enhancer;

x and y = 1 - 10.

(preferably ethoxylated amine, triethanolamine, N,N-dibutyl ethanol amine, an oxyalkylated di-2-8C alkyl amine, N,N-di-lower alkyl fatty amine, an oxyalkylated fatty amine, monoammonium citrate, bis(hydroxyethyl) tallow amine and/or ethoxylated dehydroabietylamine). The

particulates comprise nutshells, resin-coated nutshells, graded sand, resin-coated sand, sintered bauxite, particulate ceramic materials, glass beads, or particulate polymeric materials. The breaker comprises a delayed gel breaker having an encapsulated delayed gel breaker (preferably stannous chloride, thioglycolic acid, hydrazine sulfate, sodium

diethyldithiocarbamate, sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate,

sodium hypophosphite, 2-mercaptoethanol or ascorbic acid). The second gelling agent comprises a polyvalent metal salt of organophosphonic acid ester or polyvalent metal salt of organophosphinic acid.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The polyvalent metal ions comprise aluminum ions, gallium ions, lanthanum ions, ruthenium ions, iron ions, or lanthanide rare earth series ions. The activator composition comprises a ferric iron salt, aluminum chloride, sodium aluminate, or aluminum isopropoxide. The breaker comprises hard-burned magnesium oxide, alkali metal carbonate, alkali metal bicarbonate, alkali metal acetate, alkaline earth metal oxide, alkali metal hydroxide, amine, weak acid or reducing agent that is capable of reducing ferric iron to ferrous iron (preferably potassium iodide, hydroxylamine hydrochloride, sodium thiosulfate, sodium dithionite or sodium sulfite).

ABEX EXAMPLE - A gelled hydrocarbon liquid test sample was prepared by combining 0.02M hexadecyl phosphonic acid monomethyl ester (6.4 g/l), Ethox EA-3 (TM) (ferric iron activator composition) (5 ml/l) and reducing agent, hydrazine sulfate, for reducing ferric iron to ferrous iron thus breaking the gel. The viscosity of the test sample over time was measured to determine the effectiveness of the reducing agents in breaking the gels. The viscosity (cp. at 170/sec at 0, 2, 4, 21, 45 and 242 hours was 45, 9, 57, 33 and 3 respectively.

L196 ANSWER 19 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003-696821 [66]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437; 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207; 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-786759; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485; 2005-131091; 2005-434400; 2005-580207	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2003-191423 [66]	

TITLE: Polyurethane products, e.g. solid rigid foams, produced by using urea and/or urea condensate, urea-organic compound condensate, and/or their salts as urethane catalyst

DERWENT CLASS: A21; A25; A97; E19; G02; G03

INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20030134971	A1	20030717	(200366)*	EN	9[0]	C08K003-00	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1996-723779 19960930</u>
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2000-693194 20001023</u>
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2001-973553 20011009</u>
US 20030134971	A1		<u>US 2003-361177 20030210</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of
US 20030134971	A1	CIP of

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-361177 20030210

US 1996-723779 19960930

US 2000-693194 20001023

US 2001-973553 20011009

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A]; C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030134971 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - Polyurethane products, e.g. solid rigid foams, are produced by mixing and reacting urea and/or urea condensate, urea-organic compound condensate, and/or their salts (as urethane catalyst); compound containing active hydrogen reactive with isocyanate radicals; polyisocyanate; blowing agent (0-30 pbw); surfactant (0-10 pbw); salt-forming compound (0-10 pbw); carbonization auxiliaries (0-30 pbw); urethane catalyst (0-10 pbw); and filler (0-100 pbw).

USE - For use as e.g. solid, rigid foam; flexible foam; elastomer; adhesive; or water-based coating agent.

ADVANTAGE - The urea and/or urea condensate or its salt is safe and inexpensive. It replaces the corrosive and expensive amine urethane catalyst.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A02-A; A08-B01; A08-F01; A08-R01; A08-S07; A12-S02; E05-C01; E05-G03; E05-G09; E07-D13B; E10-A12C2; E10-A13B2; E10-A14B; E10-E04H; E10-E04J; G02-A05; G03-B02E4

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Catalyst: The urea and/or urea condensate or its salt urethane catalyst is urea salt of mineral acid, partially hydrolyzed urea condensate, partially hydrolyzed urea condensate salt of mineral acid, biuret, biuret salt of mineral acid, cyanuric acid, cyanuric

acid salt of mineral acid, urea-amino condensate, urea-amino condensate salt of mineral acid, urea-organic compound condensate, urea-organic compound condensate salt of mineral acid, alkylurea, alkylurea salt of mineral acid, and/or urea, or preferably urea salt of dimethyl methyl phosphonate. The urea salt is urea phosphate, urea borate, urea salt of organic phosphonate, urea salt of organic phosphite, urea salt of organic phosphate, urea salt of organic phosphorus ester, urea salt of boron-phosphate, alkylurea phosphate, and/or urea sulfate. The urea condensate is partially hydrolyzed urea condensate, urea condensate salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea condensate salt of organic phosphonate, urea condensate salt of organic phosphite, urea condensate salt of organic phosphate, and/or urea condensate salt of organic phosphorus ester. The urea-organic compound or condensate is urea-melamine condensate, urea-melamine condensate salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea-melamine salt of organic phosphonate, urea-dicyandimide condensate, urea-dicyandimide condensate salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea-melaniline salt of organic phosphonate, urea-aminoguanidine condensate, urea-aminoguanidine salt of phosphorus oxyacid, urea-aminoguanidine salt of organic phosphonate, urea acetate, urea propanate, urea salt of acrylic acid, urea condensate of acetic acid, and/or urea salt of malic.

Preferred Process: The polyurethane products are produced by mixing and reacting urea and/or urea condensate, urea-organic condensate, and/or its salt as the urethane catalyst (1-100 pbw); active-hydrogen-containing compound (50-200 pbw); polyisocyanate (50-200 pbw); blowing agent (0-30 pbw); surfactant (0-10 pbw); salt-forming compound (0-10 pbw); carbonization auxiliaries (0-30 pbw); urethane catalyst (0-10 pbw); and filler (0-100 pbw). The polyurethane products may be produced by mixing and reacting urea as the urethane catalyst (100-200 pbw), polyol (50-200 pbw), water (0-30 pbw), surfactant (0-10 pbw), and blowing agent (0-10 pbw).

ABEX EXAMPLE - Polyoxyalkylene triol (15 pbw) and urea powder (5 pbw) were mixed. Tolylene diisocyanate (8 pbw) was added and mixed. The mixture was cured to form a tough, flexible, solid polyurethane product.

L196 ANSWER 20 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-362722 [34] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-264493; 1997-212015; 1997-488804; 1998-229741;
 1999-394584; 2002-054922
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-095672 [34]
 TITLE: Lowering the pH of a leather processing solution involves
 adding a salt chosen from the sulfate or hydrochloride of
 urea or triethanolamine
 DERWENT CLASS: D15; D18; E16
 INVENTOR: ALENDER J R; MOSS T H; SARGENT R R
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ALEN-I) ALENDER J R; (MOSS-I) MOSS T H; (SARG-I) SARGENT
 R R
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20030038085	A1	20030227 (200334)*	EN	8[0]	C02F001-00	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1992-919523 19920724</u>
US 20030038085	A1	Cont of	<u>US 1992-919523 19920724</u>
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of	<u>WO 1993-US6995 19930726</u>
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1994-233348 19940425</u>
US 20030038085	A1	Div Ex	<u>US 1994-280189 19940725</u>
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1995-416093 19950404</u>
US 20030038085	A1	Cont of	<u>US 1997-847042 19970501</u>
US 20030038085	A1		<u>US 2002-186196 20020628</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of
US 20030038085	A1	Cont of
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of
US 20030038085	A1	CIP of

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-186196 20020628

US 1992-919523 19920724
WO 1993-US6995 19930726
US 1994-233348 19940425
US 1994-280189 19940725
US 1995-416093 19950404
US 1997-847042 19970501

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.:

C02F0001-66 [I,A]; C02F0001-66 [I,C]; C02F0005-00 [N,A];
C02F0005-00 [N,C]; D06M0011-00 [I,C]; D06M0011-55 [I,A];
D06M0013-00 [I,C]; D06M0013-432 [I,A]; D06P0001-44 [I,C];
D06P0001-62 [I,A]; D06P0001-64 [I,C]; D06P0001-649 [I,A];
D06P0003-24 [I,A]; D06P0003-24 [I,C]; D21C0009-00 [I,A];
D21C0009-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-04 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030038085 A1 UPAB: 20050529

NOVELTY - An effective amount of a salt is added to a leather processing solution to lower its pH. The salt is chosen from urea sulfate, urea hydrochloride, triethanolamine sulfate and triethanolamine hydrochloride.

USE - Producing leather by treating and processing skins or hides, including pretanning, tanning, dyeing and finishing process for converting hides, skins or pelts into leather or tanned skin.

ADVANTAGE - The pH lowering method results in safer handling, more environmentally acceptable effluents, and decreased corrosion of process equipment. The pH lowering agent is less corrosive, safer to use and requires less neutralization process before discharge into the waste water treatment system.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: D04-A; D04-A03C; D07-B; E05-S; E10-A13B2; E10-B03B2

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Salt: The salt is urea sulfate. The equivalent ratio of urea to sulfuric acid is 1:4-4:1, preferably 1:1.

Preferred Solution: The leather processing solution is a deliming solution, pickling solution, tanning solution, dye bath or finishing solution. The leather processing solution is free of sulfuric acid, formic acid and acetic acid. The deliming solution is contacted with limed hide prior to bating. The pickling solution is contacted with delimed or delimed and bated hide prior to tanning, and its pH is reduced to less than 3. The tanning solution comprises an aqueous solution of chromium salt or aqueous solution of vegetable tannin(s). The leather finishing solution is a fat liquoring solution.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The tanning solution comprises replacement synthetic tannage such as synthetic resin or polymer tannage, and mineral tannage chosen from zirconium tannage, alum tannage, iron tannage, polyphosphate tannage and silica tannage.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Prilled urea (17.5 g) was dissolved in water (53.5 g) and sulfuric acid (29 g) was added slowly at less than 50 degrees C.

Urea sulfate was obtained. The product was efficient in lowering the pH of a leather processing solution. A 316 stainless steel coupon was immersed in a 13% solids solution of the urea sulfate for 96 hours at 90-100 degrees C and the corrosivity was determined. The solution was found to be less corrosive than a 13% sulfamic acid solution.

L196 ANSWER 21 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-566943 [53] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-056558; 2003-341511; 2005-129956; 2005-596099;
 2006-219096
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-152899 [53]
 TITLE: New triazine derivatives useful in intermediate
 compositions for forming energetic material, colorants,
agricultural compositions, ultraviolet
 stabilizers and ultraviolet absorbers
 DERWENT CLASS: A60; B02; C02; E13; K04
 INVENTOR: KOPPES W M; SITZMANN M E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (KOPP-I) KOPPES W M; (SITZ-I) SITZMANN M E; (USNA-C) US
 SEC OF NAVY
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20030013878	A1	20030116	(200353)*	EN	14[0]	A61K031-53	<--
US 6632305	B2	20031014	(200368)	EN		C07D487-14	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20030013878	A1 CIP of	<u>US 2001-874946</u>	<u>20010606</u>
US 20030013878	A1	<u>US 2002-171114</u>	<u>20020614</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20030013878	A1 CIP of	US 6423844 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-171114 20020614
US 2001-874946 20010606

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C06C0015-00 [I,A]; C06C0015-00 [I,C]; C07D0487-00 [I,C];
 C07D0487-04 [I,A]; C07D0487-16 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20030013878 A1 UPAB: 20060120
 NOVELTY - Triazine derivatives (I) are new.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Triazine derivatives of formula (I) are new.
 R1 = NH2; and
 R2, R3 = electron donating groups.
 INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an intermediate chemical composition comprising (I) or a compound of formula (II);

(2) preparation of 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-substituted acid salt comprising dissolving 2,4-substituted-6-hydrazino-s-triazine (containing an electron donating group (gl)) in acid, and mixing with a reagent of formula R-CN; and

(3) preparation of 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-substituted compound comprising dissolving 2,4-substituted-6-hydrazino-s-triazine in acid, mixing with a reagent of formula R-CN, removing acid salt crystals and neutralizing acid salt crystals by mixing with a substance more basic than 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-substituted compound.

R4 = electron donating group;

A = third fused ring with more than 5 atoms; and

R = leaving group.

USE - Useful in intermediate chemical compositions for forming pharmaceuticals; energetic materials such as explosives, gases and pyrotechnic; colorants such as dyes, pigments and indicators; functional fluids such as fluid additives and fluid stabilizers; ultraviolet stabilizers; and ultraviolet absorbers (all claimed). The compounds are also useful in demolitions, fire works such as Roman candle, single or multiple shells, bursts or flakes, and air bag inflating compositions.

ADVANTAGE - The compounds have high thermal stability, insensitivity, and moderate flame temperature and propellant burn rates. They also enable the formation of pyrotechnic compositions that produce a minimal amount of smoke.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-A03; A08-M; B06-D10; B06-D17; B11-C09; B12-K04; C06-D10; C06-D17; C11-C09; C12-K04; E06-D10; E06-D17; E11-A; K04-C

ABEX DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: - R2, R3 = NH2 or OCH3; - gl = O-, -COO-, -ORalpha, -OCR3, -CRalphaRbetaRgamma, -OCORalpha, -NRalphaRbeta and SRalpha; and - Ralpha, Rbeta, Rgamma = alkyl or H.

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - One compound (I) is specifically claimed, i.e. 1,2,4-triazolo(4,3-a)(1,3,5)triazine-3,5,7-triamine (Ia).

EXAMPLE - Triazolyl-tetrazinyl-aminotriazine sodium salt anhydride (2.9 g) was dissolved in warm water (70 ml). The solution was stirred at 25 degrees C, and added with 1 N aqueous hydrochloric acid (15 ml) in drops. The yellow precipitate formed was filtered and washed to obtain triazolyl-tetrazinyl-aminotriazine (1.9 g). A solution of N-guanyl urea sulfate hydrate (0.15 g) in water (3 ml) was neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide (1 ml). The resulting solution was added in drops to a suspension of triazolo-tetrazino-amino triazine in water. The mixture was stirred for 2 hours at 25 degrees C and cooled to 5 degrees C. The insoluble product was removed by filtration and washed with cold water to obtain triazolyl-tetrazinyl-aminotriazine guanyl urea salt (0.24 g) with a yield of 96%. The urea salt obtained had melting point of more than 300 degrees C.

L196 ANSWER 22 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-786759 [74] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437; 2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-138207; 2003-166041; 2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821; 2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485; 2005-131091; 2005-434400; 2005-580207

DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-216816 [74]

TITLE: Insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer composition prepared by mixing urea, nitrogen containing compound that condensates and/or reacts with isocyanuric acid or cyanic acid, water, salt forming compound and filler

DERWENT CLASS: A97; C03; C04

INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20020173565	A1	20021121	(200374)*	EN	10[0]	C08K005-34	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1996-723779 19960930</u>
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1997-801776 19970214</u>
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1998-149847 19980908</u>
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of	<u>US 2000-532646 20000322</u>
US 20020173565	A1		<u>US 2001-941402 20010830</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of
US 20020173565	A1	CIP of

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-941402 20010830
US 1996-723779 19960930
US 1997-801776 19970214
US 1998-149847 19980908
US 2000-532646 20000322

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08K005-34

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20020173565 A1 UPAB: 20060120

NOVELTY - Insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer composition is prepared by mixing, heating and reacting urea (A), nitrogen containing compound (B) that condensates and/or reacts with isocyanuric acid and/or cyanic acid, water (C), salt forming compound (D) and filler (E).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer composition is prepared by mixing, heating and reacting urea (A), nitrogen containing compound (B) that condensates and/or react with isocyanuric acid and/or cyanic acid, water (C), salt forming compound (D) and filler (E). (A) And (B) are first reacted to produce an amino condensation compound. (C) Is then added and reacted to form a partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound. Then, (D) is added and reacted to form partially hydrolyzed amino salt composition and then (E) is added and mixed.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a fertilizer, fungicide and insecticide partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound prepared by reacting urea (100 pts. weight) with water (10-40 pts. weight) under reaction condition.

ACTIVITY - Insecticide; Fungicide; Fertilizer.

In a test, a board of fir lumber, having termite was sprayed with 20% aqueous solution containing ammonium polyaminocarbamate. The lumber was placed back into the termite containing firewood, then it was re-examined after 10 months. It was observed that the dry rot was no larger and there was no sign of new termite damage.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Used as insecticide, fungicide and fertilizer products (claimed), as adhesive, coating resin and as flame retardant compound.

ADVANTAGE - The composition exhibits increased insecticidal, fungicidal and fertilizer properties. The addition of salt forming compound increases the fertilizing immediate and prolonged effects and gives fungus and aphids protection. The composition is a rapid and long acting fertilizer. The composition is inexpensive and rapid. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W12; C05-C01; C05-C04; C07-D13; C10-A11B;

C10-A13A; C10-A13C; C10-A17; C14-A04; C14-B04B; C14-T04

TECH

AGRICULTURE - Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (in pts. wt.): (A) (100), (B) (10-300), (C) (10-40), (D) (0-300) and (E) (0-300). (C) Is added to (A) before heating.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (B) Comprises urea, amino compound, amine, polyamine, urea derivative, thiourea, thiourea derivative, guanidine carbonate, urea carbonate, ammonium carbamic acid and/or ammonium bicarbonate. (D) Comprises phosphorus containing compound, boron containing compound, boron-phosphate containing compound, sulfur containing compound, or alkali metal compound and alkaline earth metal compound.

The phosphorus containing compound reacts with the partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound and is used as partially hydrolyzed amino condensation composition. The phosphorus containing compound comprises an acidic phosphorus compound (preferably phosphoric acid) or organic phosphorus containing compound (preferably organic phosphite).

(E) Comprises urea, melamine, dicyandiamide, melamine cyanurate, amino phosphate, aminopolyphosphate, aminoplast, phenoplast, powdered synthetic resin, sawdust, carbohydrate, cyanuric derivative or its formaldehyde resin, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate, amino phosphate, potassium phosphate, amino sulfate and/or potassium hydrogen phosphate.

The partially hydrolyzed amino condensation compound is a partially hydrolyzed-urea-ammonium carbamate condensation compound, partially hydrolyzed urea-urea sulfate condensation compound, partially hydrolyzed urea-dicyandiamide condensation compound, or urea-guanidine condensation compound (preferably partially hydrolyzed urea condensation compound of formula $(\text{NH}_4\text{OOC-})_n(\text{-NHCO-})_y$ or urea-amino condensation compound of formula $(\text{NH}_4\text{OOC-})_n(\text{-NHCO-})_y(\text{NHCH-})_z$).

$n = 1-3$;

$y = 1-8$, and

$z = 0-8$.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (E) Comprises silica, alkali metal silicate, alkaline earth metal silicate, metal, metal silicate, oxide, carbonate, sulfate, phosphate or borate.

ABEX EXAMPLE - A composition was prepared by mixing urea (100 pts. wt.) and melamine (50 pts. wt.) and then heating to the melting point of urea and upto 160degreesC for 0.5-2 hours to form an amino condensation compound (urea-melamine condensation compound). Water (25 pt. wt.) was added to the amino condensation compound and heated to 110-130degreesC for 30 minutes to produce a partially hydrolyzed urea-melamine condensation compound. The condensation compound was ground into fine powder.

L196 ANSWER 23 OF 86

ACCESSION NUMBER:

CROSS REFERENCE:

WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007

2003-138207 [13] WPIX

THE THOMSON CORP on STN

1998-445987; 1999-094984; 2001-578896; 2001-610437;
2002-424395; 2002-758689; 2003-014447; 2003-166041;
2003-361489; 2003-615742; 2003-696821; 2003-786759;
2004-095851; 2004-388236; 2005-046485; 2005-131091;

2005-434400; 2005-580207
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-035062 [13]
 TITLE: Reducing combustibility of flammable organic material,
 involves incorporating urea condensate salt of sulfur
 oxyacid on or in the flammable material
 DERWENT CLASS: A28; A97; E19; K01
 INVENTOR: BLOUNT D H
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BLOU-I) BLOUNT D H
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 6464903	B1	20021015	(200313)*	EN	12[0]	C09K021-02	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6464903 B1	Div Ex	<u>US 1996-723779</u>	<u>19960930</u>
US 6464903 B1	CIP of	<u>US 1998-149847</u>	<u>19980908</u>
US 6464903 B1		<u>US 2000-693194</u>	<u>20001023</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 6464903 B1	Div ex	US 5854309 A
US 6464903 B1	CIP of	US 6258298 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-693194 20001023
US 1996-723779 19960930
US 1998-149847 19980908

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-38 [I,A]; C08G0018-66 [I,A];
 C09K0021-00 [I,C]; C09K0021-10 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6464903 B1 UPAB: 20060118

NOVELTY - Combustibility of flammable organic material is reduced by incorporating an aqueous or solid urea condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition on or in the flammable material. The condensate salts is produced by mixing, heating and reacting urea condensate, sulfur oxyacid and/or sulfur oxyacid salts, metal-containing compound, heat reflecting compound, filler, surfactant and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Combustibility of flammable organic material is reduced by incorporating an aqueous or solid urea condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition on or in the flammable material, under reaction conditions of the material. The condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition is produced by mixing, heating and reacting (in weight parts) urea condensate (25-200), sulfur oxyacid and/or sulfur oxyacid salts (5-50) capable of reacting with urea followed by adding and mixing metal-containing compound (0-30) that accelerates carbonization, heat reflecting compound (0-30), filler (0-300), surfactant (0-30) that assists in the bubble formation and water (0-500).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the flame retardant composition.

USE - For reducing combustibility of flammable organic materials such as polyurethanes, polyester resins, unsaturated polyester resins, polyepoxy resins, polycarbonates, polyamides, polyimides, polyester-polyamide resins, polyacrylonitrile, vinyl polymers and copolymers, olefin polymers and

copolymers, vinyl-olefin copolymers, polyphenylene, polysulfone, polyacetal and other plastics and/or natural products.

ADVANTAGE - The condensate salt of sulfur oxyacid and/or composition functions as a fire controlling agent and effectively stops house fires, grass and forest fires, furniture fires.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-F; A12-W12; E05-L03D; E07-D13B; E10-A09A;
E10-A13B2; E31-F05; E31-N05C; E31-Q06; E31-Q07; E32-A02;
E35-C; K01-A

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The metal-containing compound is selected from zinc oxide, zinc thiocarbamate compounds, mercaptobenzothiazole zinc compounds, salicylaldehyde zinc compounds, zinc borate and alkaline earth metal borates. The surfactant is cationic, anionic, non-ionic or amphoteric. The sulfur oxyacid or salt is sulfuric acid, sulfurous acid, pyrosulfuric acid, urea hydrogen sulfate, urea sulfate, melamine hydrogen sulfate, amino hydrogen sulfate, biuret sulfate, lignin sulfate, lignin sulfite, amine hydrogen sulfate, polyamine hydrogen sulfate, alkyl alcohol amine hydrogen sulfates, alkyl hydrogen sulfates and/or aryl hydrogen sulfates.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Two-three moles of ammonia to one mole of carbon dioxide, heated at 160-210 deg. C, were forced through a reactor which had an aqueous solution or oil-water slurry of ammonia and carbon dioxide which was being circulated at 160-210 deg. C and under 2-6000 psi to form ammonium carbamate. When heated, this lost water thereby producing a heated aqueous solution containing 60-80% urea. 1 mole of sulfuric acid was added to 4 moles of the aqueous solution of urea thereby producing an ammonium urea condensate salt of sulfuric acid and some urea sulfate and biuret sulfate. The aqueous urea contained smaller amounts of ammonia, ammonium carbonate and biuret.

L196 ANSWER 24 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-330993 [37] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-095740 [37]
TITLE: New phosphane ligands, used in transition metal catalysts, e.g. for synthesis of agrochemical, pharmaceutical or dye precursor or monomer from haloaromatic and vinyl halide are optionally bridged adamantyl-phosphines
DERWENT CLASS: A41; B05; C03; D23; E11; E19; J04
INVENTOR: BELLER M; EHRENTAUT A; EHRENTAUT T E; EHRENTAUT W H;
FUHRMANN C; ZAPF A; EHRENTAUT L R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AVET-C) AVENTIS RES & TECHNOLOGIES GMBH & CO KG;
(BELL-I) BELLER M; (DEGS-C) DEGUSSA AG; (EHRE-I) EHRENTAUT A; (EHRE-I) EHRENTAUT T E; (EHRE-I) EHRENTAUT W H; (FUHR-I) FUHRMANN C; (ZAPF-I) ZAPF A
COUNTRY COUNT: 95

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
DE 10037961	A1 20020207	(200237)*	DE	9[0]		<--
WO 2002010178	A1 20020207	(200237)	DE			<--
AU 2001089771	A 20020213	(200238)	EN			<--
EP 1303525	A1 20030423	(200329)	DE			<--
JP 2004505091	W 20040219	(200414)	JA	71	C07F009-50	
US 20040068131	A1 20040408	(200426)	EN			
US 7148176	B2 20061212	(200701)	EN			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 10037961	A1	DE 2000-10037961	20000727
AU 2001089771	A	AU 2001-89771	20010727
EP 1303525	A1	EP 2001-969546	20010727
WO 2002010178	A1	WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
EP 1303525	A1	WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
JP 2004505091	W	WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
US 20040068131	A1	WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
JP 2004505091	W	JP 2002-515907	20010727
US 20040068131	A1	US 2003-333860	20030725
US 7148176	B2	WO 2001-EP8749	20010727
US 7148176	B2	US 2003-333860	20030725

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001089771	A	WO 2002010178 A
EP 1303525	A1	WO 2002010178 A
JP 2004505091	W	WO 2002010178 A
US 7148176	B2	WO 2002010178 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: **DE 2000-10037961** **20000727**

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C07F009-50

SECONDARY: C07B037-04; C07B043-04

IPC ORIGINAL: B01J0031-00 [I,A]

IPC RECLASSIF.: B01J0031-16 [I,C]; B01J0031-18 [I,A]; B01J0031-24 [I,A];
C07B0037-00 [I,C]; C07B0037-04 [I,A]; C07B0043-00 [I,C];
C07B0043-04 [I,A]; C07B0061-00 [I,A]; C07B0061-00 [I,C];
C07C0001-00 [I,C]; C07C0001-26 [I,A]; C07C0017-00 [I,C];
C07C0017-26 [I,A]; C07C0209-00 [I,C]; C07C0209-10 [I,A];
C07C0211-00 [N,C]; C07C0211-48 [N,A]; C07C0211-55 [N,A];
C07C0211-56 [N,A]; C07C0213-00 [I,C]; C07C0213-02 [I,A];
C07C0217-00 [N,C]; C07C0217-84 [N,A]; C07C0253-00 [I,C];
C07C0253-30 [I,A]; C07C0255-00 [N,C]; C07C0255-50 [N,A];
C07C0045-00 [I,C]; C07C0045-68 [I,A]; C07D0295-00 [I,C];
C07D0295-023 [I,A]; C07F0015-00 [I,A]; C07F0015-00 [I,C];
C07F0015-04 [I,A]; C07F0015-06 [I,A]; C07F0009-00 [I,C];
C07F0009-50 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

DE 10037961 A1 UPAB: 20050525

NOVELTY - New phosphane ligands are mono-, di- and tri-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphines (IA) and di-, tri- and tetra-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphino-alkane, -diphenyl, -dinaphthyl and -ferrocene compounds (IB).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - New phosphane ligands are mono-, di- and tri-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphines of formula (Adamantyl)_nP(Alkyl)_m (IA) and di-, tri- and tetra-(adamant-1- or -2-yl)-(alkyl)phosphino-alkane, -diphenyl, -dinaphthyl and -ferrocene compounds of formula (Adamantyl)_o(Alkyl)_qP(Alkylene')_rP(Adamantyl)_s (IB):

Adamantyl = adamantyl group, attached in 1- or 2-position (IIA) or (IIB) to the phosphorus (P) atom with up to 10R substituents;

Alkyl = 1-18C alkyl with up to 10 R substituents;

Alkylene' = a bridging methylene, 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4-butylenes, 1,5-pentylene, 1,6-hexylene, 1,2-diphenylene, 2,2'-substituted 1,1'-dinaphthyl or ferrocenyl derivative with up to 10 R substituents;

R = R', OR', OH, OCOR', O-phenyl, aryl, F, NO₂, SiR'₃, CN, COOH, CHO, SO₃H, NH₂, NHR', NR'₂, PR'₂, P(Aryl)₂, SO₂R'', SOR'', CF₃, NHCO-R''', COOR',

CONH₂, COR', NHCHO, NHCOOR', CO-phenyl, COO-phenyl, CH=CH-CO₂R', CH=CHCOOH, PO(phenyl)₂, POR''², PO₃H₂, PO(OR'')₂ or SO₃R''' ;

Aryl = an aromatic with 5-14C ring atoms or a heteroaromatic with 4-13C ring atoms (optionally N, O or S in the ring);

R' = 1-8 C alkyl;

R'' = 1-6C alkyl;

R''' = 1-4C alkyl;

n = 1-3;

m = 0-2;

n+m = 3;

o, r = 1 or 2;

q, s = 0 or 1;

o + q, r+s = 2.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for methods of preparing (IA) and (IB).

USE - (IA) and (IB) are used as catalysts in combination with complexes or salts of sub-group VIII transition metals, preferably platinum (Pt), rhodium (Rh), iridium (Ir), ruthenium (Ru), cobalt (Co) or especially palladium (Pd) or nickel (Ni), in which the ligands are usually added in situ to the corresponding metal precursor compound or directly as transition metal phosphane complex, especially mono-, di-, tri- or tetraphosphane complex (all claimed).

The ligand components are used for catalytic production of dienes or arylated olefins (Heck reactions), diaryls (Suzuki reaction) and/or amines from aryl halides or vinyl halides; in catalytic carbonylation of arylhalides, alkynylation with alkynes (Sonogashira coupling) and cross-coupling with organometallic reagents; and for the production of arylolefins, dienes, diaryls, benzoic acid derivatives, acrylic acid derivatives, arylalkanes, alkynes and amines (all claimed).

They are especially useful in the synthesis of precursors for agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, materials and polymer monomers from haloaromatics and vinyl halides.

ADVANTAGE - Existing catalysts for reactions such as olefin production, alkynylation, carbonylation, arylation and amination are often effective only with uneconomical starting materials, e.g. iodoaromatics and activated bromoaromatics. Catalyst systems based on (IA) and (IB) are more effective, have simple ligands and are suitable for large-scale operation. They give high yields of coupling products of high purity, with high catalyst productivity, from cost- effective chloro- and bromo-aromatics and vinyl compounds.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A01-F; B05-A03B; B05-B01G; C05-A03B; C05-B01G;
D10-A01; E09-D01; J04-E04; N02-B01; N02-C01; N02-E01;
N02-E02; N02-E04; N02-F02; N04-B

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: (IA) and (IB) are prepared by:

- (1) reacting dihaloadamantylphosphanes or halodiadamantylphosphanes with organometallic reagents; or
- (2) reacting alkali (di)adamantyl-phosphides with electrophilic organic compounds, e.g. alkyl (pseudo)halides, aldehydes or epoxides (claimed).

Preferred Conditions: In reactions using combinations of sub-group VIII transition metal compounds and (IA) or (IB), the ligands are used at 20-200, preferably 30-180, especially 40-160degreesC and the ratio of transition metal to ligand is 1:(1-1000), preferably 1:(1-100).

ABEX DEFINITIONS - Preferred Definitions: - Adamantyl = adamant-1-yl or -2-yl with up to 5, especially up to 3 R substituents; - Alkyl = 1-12C alkyl with up to 5, especially up to 3 R substituents; - Alkylene' = a bridging 1,2-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, 1,4--butylene, 1,2-diphenylene, 2,2'-di-substituted 1,1'-dinaphthyl or ferrocenyl derivative with up to 5, especially up to 3 R substituents; - R = Aryl, F, SiR'², NHR', NR'², CF₃, NHCOR', CONH₂, COR', COO-phenyl, POR'², PO₃H₂, PO(OR₂) or especially R',

OR', OH, OCOR', O-phenyl, phenyl, COOH, SO₃H, NH₂, PR'₂, P(phenyl)₂, COOR', CONH₂ or PO(phenyl)₂; - R' = 1-8C alkyl; - n, m, o, r = 1-2; - q, s = 0-1.

EXAMPLE - Diadamantylalkylphosphines were prepared by dripping a solution alkyl-lithium (18 mmol) or alkyl-magnesium chloride, bromide or iodide into a solution diadamantylchlorophosphine (15 mmol) in absolute tetrahydrofuran (THF) (250 ml), heating under reflux for 2 hours and working up. - A Heck reaction was carried out by adding p-chlorotoluene (5mmol), styrene (6mmol), potassium phosphate (K₃PO₄) (6 mmol) as base, a suitable amount of ligand and palladium(0)-dibenzylideneacetone complex and diethylene glycol n-butyl ether (500 mg) to absolute dioxane (5 ml), and heating in an oil bath for 24 hours. - After cooling to room temperature, the solid was dissolved in methylene chloride (5ml) and 2 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml) and the organic phase was analyzed. The product was isolated by distillation, crystallization from methanol/acetone or column chromatography. - With a catalyst concentration of (A, B, C) 1.0, (D) 0.1 mole-%, ligand:palladium ratio of (A) 1:1, (B, (C) 2:1, (D) 4:1 and reaction temperature of (A, B) 100, (C) 120, (D) 140degreesC, the conversion was (A) 42, (B) 39, (C) 98, (D) 88%; yield (A) 38, (B) 25, (C) 98, (D) 81%; and turn-over number (A) 38, (B) 25, (C) 98, (D) 810.

L196 ANSWER 25 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-147937 [14] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-038107 [14]
 TITLE: Agricultural formulation useful for treating soil
 comprises a carboxylic acid or phosphorus containing
 acid, an amine containing surfactant, and a water-soluble
 agricultural chemical
 DERWENT CLASS: C03
 INVENTOR: HAYES A; ROBERTS J R; VOLGAS G
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HAYE-I) HAYES A; (HELE-N) HELENA HOLDING CO; (ROBE-I)
 ROBERTS J R; (VOLG-I) VOLGAS G
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20020160916	A1	20021031	(200314)*	EN	8[0]	A01N057-00	<--
US 6831038	B2	20041214	(200501)	EN		A01N025-30	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20020160916	A1	Provisional	<u>US 2001-270311P 20010221</u>
US 20020160916	A1		<u>US 2002-81627 20020220</u>
US 6831038	B2	Provisional	<u>US 2001-270311P 20010220</u>
US 6831038	B2		<u>US 2002-81627 20020220</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-81627 20020220
US 2001-270311P 20010221
US 2001-270311P 20010220

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-02 [I,A]; A01N0025-02 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A];
 A01N0025-30 [I,C]; A01N0037-36 [I,C]; A01N0037-40 [I,A];
 A01N0039-00 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A]; A01N0057-00 [I,C];
 A01N0057-20 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20020160916 A1 UPAB: 20050903

NOVELTY - A composition comprises a carboxylic acid (A) or phosphorus containing acid (B) other than glyphosate, an amine containing surfactant (C), and at least one water-soluble agricultural chemical (D). The composition contains phosphate ester surfactant (less than 3 weight%) and the glyphosate and (A) if present are in a weight/weight ratio of 8:1 - 2:1.

ACTIVITY - Herbicide; Fungicide; Insecticide; Fertilizer; Pesticide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Plant growth promoter.

USE - For treating soil (claimed). Also for controlling vegetation, for promoting plant growth and/or eliminating the damage caused by insects.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is free of polyhydric alcohols and phosphate ester surfactants.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C01-B02; C04-C03C; C05-B02A3; C05-C01; C05-C02;
C05-C05; C07-D04C; C10-A13B; C10-C02; C10-C04; C14-A06;
C14-B01; C14-B04B; C14-T; C14-U01; C14-V01

TECH

AGRICULTURE - Preferred Components: (D) is a fertilizer (preferably a micronutrient), or a pesticide (preferably herbicide (especially synthetic auxin), insecticide or fungicide).

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: (A) is a mono-carboxylic acid of formula $C_zH_{2z}O_2$ (I), di-carboxylic acid of formula $C_{2l}H_{2z}O_4$ (II), or a tri-carboxylic acid. (C) is a fatty amine alkoxylate of formula $R_1-N((CH_2CH_2O)_x(CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_y-H)((CH_2CH_2O)_a(CH_2CHO(CH_3)-O)_b-H)$ (III).

(D) is an ammonia salt of a carboxylic acid mono or di-potassium phosphate. The synthetic auxin is chloramben or dicamba or its salts, or phenoxy, pyridine, or quinoline carboxylic acid or its salts.

$z = 1 - 5$;

$z_1 = 2 - 5$; $R_1 = 8-22C$ alkyl;

a, b, x and $y = 0 - 100$.

Provided that $a+b+x+y$ is at least 2.

POLYMERS - Preferred Polymer: (C) is a block copolymer of formula $N-((CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_y(CH_2CH_2-O)_x-H)((CH_2(CH_3)-O)_s(CH_2CH_2O)_r-H)-CH_2CH_2-N-((CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_a(CH_2CH_2O)_b-H)((CH_2CH(CH_3)-O)_c(CH_2CH_2O)_d-H)$ (IV). The block copolymer is derived from the sequential addition of ethylene oxide and optionally propylene oxide to ethylenediamine.

c, d, r and $s = 0 - 100$.

Provided that the sum of $a+b+c+d+r+s+x+y$ must be at least 4.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: The micronutrient is a water soluble salt of zinc, copper, manganese, magnesium, iron or boron. The herbicide is a chlorinated carboxylic acid, glyphosate, glyphosate-trimesium, or glufosinate or its salt.

ABEX SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - Formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, valeric acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, glutaric acid, and citric acid are specifically claimed as (A). Phosphoric acid and phosphorus acid are specifically claimed as (B). Tallowamine ethoxylate is specifically claimed as (C). Ammonia sulfate, ammonium nitrate, urea, ammonium citrate, ammonia acetate, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy butyric acid, clomeprop, dichlorprop, dichlorprop-P, monochlorophenoxy acetic acid, monochlorophenoxy butyric acid, mecoprop, mecoprop-P, clopyralid, fluroxypyr, picloram, triclopyr, quiclorac and quinmerc are specifically claimed as (D).

EXAMPLE - A formulation containing monoethanolamine salt of boric acid (80 %), tallowamine ethoxylate surfactant (10 %), and citric acid (10 %) was prepared. The formulation had a pH of about 7. The formulation also contained dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D amine).

DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-174778 [66]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-439221 [66]
 TITLE: Dissolution of copper in electrolytic solution to form solution useful as e.g. wood preservative or in water treatment, involves supplying anodic current to copper metal in contact with electrolytic solution
 DERWENT CLASS: A85; D15; D22; E19; F09; M11; P63; X25
 INVENTOR: MCCOY D R; MILLER D L
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HUNT-N) HUNTSMAN PETROCHEMICAL CORP
 COUNTRY COUNT: 23

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2001051683	A1	20010719	(200166)*	EN	57[14]	C23F001-34	<--
AU 2001026241	A	20010724	(200166)	EN			<--
US 6294071	B1	20010925	(200166)	EN		C25C001-12	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001051683	A1	<u>WO 2001-US89 20010103</u>	
US 6294071	B1	<u>US 2000-479434 20000107</u>	
AU 2001026241	A	<u>AU 2001-26241 20010103</u>	

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001026241	Based on	WO 2001051683 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-479434 20000107

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C02F0001-46 [I,A]; C02F0001-46 [I,C]; C02F0001-461 [I,A];
 C02F0001-461 [I,C]; C23F0001-10 [I,C]; C23F0001-34 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2001051683 A1 UPAB: 20060117

NOVELTY - Copper is dissolved in electrolytic solution containing water, nitrogen compound and carbon dioxide, by supplying an anodic current to copper metal that is in contact with the electrolytic solution. The anodic current may be supplied by electrically coupling copper metal to cathode material having a more positive reduction potential than the copper metal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Dissolution of copper involves:

(a) electrically coupling copper metal to cathode material;
 (b) exposing the copper metal to a first electrolytic solution containing water, nitrogen compound and carbon dioxide; and
 (c) exposing the cathode material to a second electrolytic solution containing water and oxygen.

The first and the second solutions are in ionic communication with each other. The cathode material has a more positive reduction potential than the copper metal, and copper ions are released by the copper metal into the first electrolytic solution.

USE - The copper-containing solutions are useful as wood preservatives and for water treatment.

ADVANTAGE - The method achieves desired copper concentrations in an electrolytic solutions and/or desired copper dissolution rates. MANUAL CODE:

CPI: A12-E14; D04-A; D09-A01; E35-A; F05-B01; M11-A03

EPI: X25-H03; X25-R

TECH

METALLURGY - Preferred Method: The method includes introducing oxygen-containing gas to the second electrolytic solution, and applying anodic current to the copper metal and cathodic current to the cathode material. The method is a continuous feed process where step (b) occurs in a reaction vessel, and the feed stream comprising first solution is introduced to the vessel simultaneously with the withdrawal of an effluent stream comprising first solution.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Component: The cathode material comprises silver, iron, nickel, molybdenum, zinc, zirconium, gold, platinum, palladium, aluminum, stainless steel, chromium, carbon, graphite, polypyrrole, polyaniline, polyparaphenylene, polythiophene and/or polyacetylene (preferably silver)..

Preferred Compositions: The first electrolytic solution comprises 1-80 wt.% 2-hydroxyethylamine and 50 ppm to 50 wt.% dissolved carbon dioxide. It may comprise separate chelating agent and/or oxidizing agent. The second solution contained comprises 0.001-5000 ppm dissolved oxygen. It may comprise a separate oxidizing agent.

Preferred Oxidizing Agent: The oxidizing agent comprises iron (III) salt, tin (IV) salt, peroxide, bisulfate, permanganate, perchlorate, nitrate, iodate, copper (II) salt, hypochlorate, bromate, dichromate, hydrogen peroxide, ozone, nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and/or benzoquinone.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Chelating Agent: The chelating agent comprises polyamine, crown ether, carboxylic acid salt, carbamate, amide, urea, sulfate, phosphate, phosphonate, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, citrate, oxalate, diethylene triamine, hydroxyethylcarbamate, tris-hydroxyethylethylenediamine, bis-hydroxyethylurea and/or aminoethylphosphonate.

L196 ANSWER 27 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-054922 [07] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1993-264493; 1997-212015; 1997-488804; 1998-229741;
 1999-394584; 2003-362722
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-015604 [07]
 TITLE: Lowering pH of leather processing solution involves
 addition of pH lowering salt from urea
sulfate, urea hydrochlorite, triethanolamine
 sulfate, or triethanolamine hydrochloride to processing
 solution
 DERWENT CLASS: D15; D18; E19
 INVENTOR: ALENDER J R; MOSS T H; SARGENT R R
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ALEN-I) ALENDER J R; (MOSS-I) MOSS T H; (SARG-I) SARGENT
 R R
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 20010045393	A1	20011129	(200207)*	EN	8[0]	C02F001-00	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20010045393	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1992-919523 19920724</u>
US 20010045393	A1	Cont of	<u>US 1992-919523 19920724</u>
US 20010045393	A1	CIP of	<u>WO 1993-US6995 19930726</u>
US 20010045393	A1	CIP of	<u>US 1994-233348 19940425</u>
US 20010045393	A1	Div Ex	<u>US 1994-280189 19940725</u>

US 20010045393 A1 CIP of
US 20010045393 A1

US 1995-416093 19950404
US 1997-847042 19970501

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20010045393 A1	CIP of	US 5234466 A
US 20010045393 A1	Cont of	US 5234466 A
US 20010045393 A1	CIP of	US 5672279 A
US 20010045393 A1	CIP of	US 5733463 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1997-847042 19970501

US 1992-919523 19920724

WO 1993-US6995 19930726

US 1994-233348 19940425

US 1994-280189 19940725

US 1995-416093 19950404

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.:

C02F0001-66 [I,A]; C02F0001-66 [I,C]; C02F0005-00 [N,A];
C02F0005-00 [N,C]; D06M0011-00 [I,C]; D06M0011-55 [I,A];
D06M0013-00 [I,C]; D06M0013-432 [I,A]; D06P0001-44 [I,C];
D06P0001-62 [I,A]; D06P0001-64 [I,C]; D06P0001-649 [I,A];
D06P0003-24 [I,A]; D06P0003-24 [I,C]; D21C0009-00 [I,A];
D21C0009-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-00 [I,C]; D21H0021-04 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20010045393 A1 UPAB: 20050524

NOVELTY - The pH of leather processing solution is lowered by adding a pH lowering salt from urea sulfate, urea hydrochlorite, triethanolamine sulfate, or triethanolamine hydrochloride to the processing solution.

USE - For lowering pH of leather processing solution.

ADVANTAGE - The pH lowering method of the invention results in safer handling, more environmentally acceptable effluents, and decreased corrosion of process equipment.

MANUAL CODE:

CPI: D04-A; D07-B; E10-A13B2; E10-B03B2

TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Method: The salt is preferably urea sulfate.

The leather processing solution is:

(1) a deliming solution contacted with limed hide prior to bating. It is a pickling solution contacted with delimed or delimed and bated hide prior to tanning;

(2) a tanning solution comprising an aqueous solution of chromium salt or vegetable tannin(s), or a mineral tannage from zirconium tannage, alum tannage, iron tannage, polyphosphate tannage, or silica tannage;

or

(3) a leather dyebath, leather finishing solution, or a fat liquoring solution.

The leather processing solution is free of sulfuric acid, formic acid, or acetic acid.

The tanning solution comprises a replacement synthetic tannage.

The urea sulfate has a ratio of urea to sulfuric acid of 1:4 to 4:1, preferably 1:1.

The pH of the pickling solution is reduced to less than 3.

POLYMERS - Preferred Component: The tanning solution comprises a resin or polymeric tannage.

ABEX EXAMPLE - Prilled urea (17.5 g) was dissolved in water (53.5 g). It was slowly added with sulfuric acid (29 g). It was maintained below 50 degreesC in a cooling bath during the addition. The final solution on titration with 0.5 N sodium hydroxide was 6.8 N. It was efficient at

lowering pH.

L196 ANSWER 28 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-459732 [50] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-139087 [50]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-340937 [50]
 TITLE: Epoxy resin composition to seal electronic parts,
 comprises epoxy resin, curing agent, curing accelerator,
 inorganic **filler** and coupling agent
 DERWENT CLASS: A21; A85; G02; L03; U11
 INVENTOR: FUJII M; HAGIWARA S; IKEZAWA R
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HITB-C) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
JP 2001089637	A	20010403	(200150)*	JA	9[0]	C08L063-00	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2001089637 A		<u>JP 1999-266949</u>	<u>19990921</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1999-266949 19990921

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-54 [I,A]; C08K0005-541 [I,A];
 C08L0063-00 [I,A]; C08L0063-00 [I,C]; H01L0023-28 [I,C];
 H01L0023-29 [I,A]; H01L0023-31 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 2001089637 A UPAB: 20050526

NOVELTY - Epoxy resin sealing compound comprises (A) epoxy resin, (B) curing agent, (C) curing accelerator, (D) inorganic **filler** and (E) coupling agent composed of primary amino group-containing silane coupling agent 5-50 wt% is claimed.

USE - The epoxy resin sealing compound is useful as sealant for semiconductor devices; electronic parts etc. (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The epoxy resin sealing compound gives cured product having good resistance to reflow, moisture and high temperature; electronic parts having good reliability are prepared by using the sealant.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A05-A01E2; A08-D01; A08-M01; A08-R01; A12-E04;
 A12-E07C; G02-A05B; L04-C20A
 EPI: U11-E02A2

TECH

POLYMERS - Preferred materials: (A) is an epoxy resin represented by formula (2).

R1-R4 = H, 1-10C optionally substituted monovalent hydrocarbon residue; and

n = 0, 1, 2, 3

(B) is a phenolic resin of formula (3).

R = H, 1-10C optionally substituted monovalent hydrocarbon residue; and n = integer 0-10

(C) is e.g. DBU, maleic anhydride, **phosphiones** etc. (D) is a fumed silica, or alumina. (E): coupling agent composition composed of formula (1) 10-20 wt%.

R1 = 1-6C alkyl, phenyl;

R2 = methyl, ethyl;

m = 1, 2, 3; and

n = integer 1-6.

Preferred composition: (A), (B) (0.7-1.3 fold-equivalent to (A)), (C) 0.01-0.5 wt%, (D) **88-92 wt%**, (E) 0.05-2.5 wt% to (D) and optional additive(s) (e.g. flame retardant, wax, mold release agent, carbon black etc).

ABEX EXAMPLE - Materials (1)-(10) (parts by weight) were blended, the mixture was kneaded at 80-90 degreesC for 10 minutes to obtain the epoxy resin sealing compound: (1) Epikote YX-4000H(RTM) (85), (2) ESB-400T(RTM) (15), (3) phenolaralkyl resin(83), (4) triphenylphosphine /p-benzoquinone(3.5), (5) fumed silica(1523), (6) gamma-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane (0.3), (7) gamma-anilinopropyltrimethoxysilane (4.3), (8) carnauba wax(2.0), (9) carbon black(3.5), (10) antimony tyrioxide(6.0).

L196 ANSWER 29 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-409799 [44] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-124303 [44]
 TITLE: Production method of granular nitrogen-phosphorus composite fertilizer containing secondary element
 DERWENT CLASS: C04
 INVENTOR: GE J; LI H; ZHENG Q
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SHAN-N) SHANGHAI ACAD CHEM IND MIN CHEM; (SHAN-N) SHANGHAI CHEM INST MIN CHEM IND
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
CN 1292367	A	20010425	(200144)*	ZH	[0]	C05G001-00	<--
CN 1130321	C	20031210	(200564)	ZH			<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1292367 A		<u>CN 1999-116901 19990923</u>	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 1999-116901 19990923

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C05B0011-00 [I,C]; C05B0011-08 [I,A]; C05C0009-00 [I,A]; C05C0009-00 [I,C]; C05G0001-00 [I,A]; C05G0001-00 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

CN 1292367 A UPAB: 20060117

NOVELTY - Production of granular nitrogen-phosphorous composite fertilizer and azophoska containing secondary elements is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of granular nitrogen- phosphorous composite fertilizer and azophoska containing secondary elements includes the following steps: dissolving urea in sulfuric acid to obtain urea sulfate solution, then adding ground phosphate rock in the urea sulfate solution to make reaction to obtain fertilizer slurry, adding neutralizing agent to make neutralization, then granulating to obtain nitrogen-phosphorous composite fertilizer. At the same time of adding neutralizing agent the basic fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium can be added so as to obtain the invented azophoska.

ADVANTAGE - The invention is short in production period, and has no three-waste discharge.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C05-AC1A; C05-B02A4; C05-C05; C10-A13B; C12-M11D; C14-T03

L196 ANSWER 30 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-205713 [18] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-063493 [18]
 TITLE: Novel modified cystatins for use in inhibiting
 proteolysis of a protein substrate for food processing,
agricultural applications and treating
 protease-mediated pathological conditions
 DERWENT CLASS: B04; C06; D16
 INVENTOR: NAKAI S; NAKAMURA S; NAKAMURA S S U; OGAWA M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NAKA-I) NAKAI S; (NAKA-I) NAKAMURA S; (OGAW-I) OGAWA M;
 (UYBR-N) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 86

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 2000008159	A2	20000217	(200018)*	EN	49[0]	C12N015-15	<--
AU 9951442	A	20000228	(200030)	EN			<--
EP 1123399	A2	20010816	(200147)	EN		C12N015-15	<--
US 20020137671	A1	20020926	(200265)	EN		A61K038-22	<--
US 6534477	B2	20030318	(200322)	EN		C12N015-15	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000008159	A2	<u>WO 1999-CA717 19990805</u>	
US 20020137671	A1 Provisional	<u>US 1998-95503P 19980805</u>	
US 6534477	B2 Provisional	<u>US 1998-95503P 19980805</u>	
AU 9951442	A	<u>AU 1999-51442 19990805</u>	
EP 1123399	A2	<u>EP 1999-936211 19990805</u>	
EP 1123399	A2	<u>WO 1999-CA717 19990805</u>	
US 20020137671	A1 Cont of	<u>WO 1999-CA717 19990805</u>	
US 6534477	B2 Cont of	<u>WO 1999-CA717 19990805</u>	
US 20020137671	A1	<u>US 2001-775932 20010202</u>	
US 6534477	B2	<u>US 2001-775932 20010202</u>	

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9951442	A	WO 2000008159 A
EP 1123399	A2	WO 2000008159 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-95503P 19980805
WO 1999-CA717 19990805
US 2001-775932 20010202

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C07K0014-81 [I,A]; C07K0014-81 [I,C]; C12N0001-21 [I,A];
 C12N0001-21 [I,C]; C12N0015-15 [I,A]; C12N0015-15 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 2000008159 A2 UPAB: 20050410

NOVELTY - Modified (M) human cystatin C (I), S(II), SN (III), SA (IV), D(V), M(VI), E(VII), egg white cystatin (VIII), bovine cystatin (IX), carp cystatin (X), trout cystatin (XI) and chum salmon cystatin (XII) with specified substitutions, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Modified (M) human cystatin C (I), S(II), SN (III), SA (IV), D(V), M(VI), E(VII), egg white cystatin (VIII), bovine

cystatin (IX), carp cystatin (X), trout cystatin (XI) and chum salmon cystatin (XII) with specified substitutions, are new. The cystatin comprises the following modifications:

- (I) K (36) N, A (37) S, A (37) T, D (81) S or D (81) T modification;
- (II), (III) and (IV) has
 - (II) A (31) N, K (37) N, A (38) S, A (38) T, L (81) N, D (82) S or D (82) T modifications and V (31) N instead of A (31) N in (IV);
 - (III) A (31) N, K (37) N, A (38) S, A (38) T, L (81) N, D (82) S or D (82) T modifications and V (31) N instead of A (31) N in (IV);
 - (IV) A (31) N, K (37) N, A (38) S, A (38) T, L (81) N, D (82) S or D (82) T modifications and V (31) N instead of A (31) N in (IV);
 - (V) A (31) N, V (38) S, V (38) T, D (42) S, D (42) T, Y (44) N, D (83) S, D (83) T, P (86) S, P (86) T, Q (90) Z or Q (90) T modifications;
 - (VI) V (35) N, M (40) N, G (41) S, G (41) T, S (42) N, I (45) S, I (45) T, R (78) N, R (81) N, D (88) N or L (89) N modifications;
 - (VII) V (28) N, M (33) N, G (34) S, G (34) T, S (35) N, I (38) S, I (38) T, D (81) N or L (82) N modifications;
 - (VIII) has A (35) S, A (35) T, R (34) N, K (39) S, K (39) T, K (39) N, Y (40) N, L (78) N, K (91) N or Y (92) N modifications;
 - (IX) has A (29) N, R (36) S, R (36) T, K (35) N, A (40) S, A (40) T, Y (41) N, L (79) N, D (80) S, D (80) T, P (88) T OR P (88) S modifications;
 - (X) Q (31) S, Q (31) T, G (30) N, A (35) S, A (35) T, K (39) N, or K (91) N modifications;
 - (XI) K (29) N, K (30) D, K (30) Y, M (34) Y, M (34) D or K (88) N; and
 - (XII) K (29) N, K (30) D, K (30) Y, M (34) Y, M (34) D or K (88) N.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) a nucleic acid molecule encoding (M); and
- (2) a cell comprising (1)

USE - (M) is used for inhibiting proteolysis of a protein substrate (claimed) and therefore is used for food processing such as producing surimi, agricultural applications and human, non-human medical applications. It is also used for treating protease-mediated pathology in mammals, fish etc.

ADVANTAGE - (M) has enhanced stability, activity and is heat stable.

MANUAL CODE:

CPI: B04-C01G; B04-E02F; B04-F0100E; B04-N0400E;
 B14-D07C; B14-E12; C04-C01G; C04-E02F; C04-F0100E;
 C04-N0400E; C14-D07C; C14-E12; D05-H12B; D05-H14;
 D05-H17B6

TECH

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: (M) is produced by modifying nucleic acid molecules encoding cystatins by recombinant methods.

Preferred Protein: (I) with the above mentioned modifications is more preferred.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preparation: (M) is produced synthetically by using commercial polynucleotide synthesizer.

ABEX ADMINISTRATION - (M) for therapeutics is administered topically or systematically in the dosage of 1 ng-100 mg.

EXAMPLE - Synthetic double stranded DNA coding human cystatin C was made by chemically synthesizing four 115 bp nucleotides (as given in the specification) which are constructed based on native cystatin C gene and codon usage of *Pichia pastoris*. DNA was sequenced using Sangers method, complementary pair of these nucleotides were annealed and ligated. This open reading frame containing XhoI and Xba site was ligated into pUC19 and sequenced. An N-glycosylation site was introduced at residue 35 using QUICKCHANGE site-directed mutagenesis kit and primers:
 5'-GGT GAG TACA ACA AGT CCT CTA AC GAC ATG-3' and 5'-CAT GTC GTT AGG ACT TGT TGT ACT CACC-3'.

L196 ANSWER 31 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-557944 [51] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-166080 [51]

THE THOMSON CORP on STN

TITLE: Treating used oil to remove ash and metal contaminants with minimum oxidation, comprises chemically treating oil to form ash and metals into material rejectable during membrane purification of oil

DERWENT CLASS: H07; J01

INVENTOR: CIORA R J; LIU P K T

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MEDI-N) MEDIA & PROCESS TECHNOLOGY INC

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 6117327	A	20000912	(200051)*	EN	12[4]	B01D061-22	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6117327	A Provisional	<u>US 1997-56667P</u>	<u>19970822</u>
US 6117327	A	<u>US 1998-136555</u>	<u>19980819</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-136555 19980819
US 1997-56667P 19970822

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: B01D0061-16 [I,A]; B01D0061-16 [I,C]; C10M0175-00 [I,A];
C10M0175-00 [I,C]; C10M0175-06 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6117327 A UPAB: 20050412

NOVELTY - Treating used oil (1) to remove ash and metal contaminants comprises chemically treating the oil at less than 200 degrees C to form the ash and metals into a material rejectable during membrane purification of the oil, and introducing the chemically treated oil to the high pressure side of a porous inorganic membrane module (33).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Treating used oil (1) to remove ash and metal contaminants, e.g. iron, lead, copper, zinc, sodium, magnesium and/or calcium, with minimum oxidation of the oil, comprises:

(i) chemically treating the oil at less than 200 degrees C to form the ash and metals in the oil into a material rejectable during membrane purification of the oil;

(ii) providing a porous inorganic membrane module with a high pressure side and a low pressure side; and

(iii) introducing the chemically treated oil to the high pressure side of the membrane module (33) to give an oil permeate on the low pressure side and an ash and metal-rich concentrate on the high pressure side to separate ash and metals from the oil to give a highly purified oil product at an improved level of throughput of the membrane compared to feed oil not chemically treated.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for five further processes for the treatment of oil to remove ash and metal contaminants.

USE - Treating used oil, e.g. motor, hydraulic, gear and other oils, to remove ash and metal contaminants, with minimum oxidation of the oil. The metal contaminants include iron, lead, copper, zinc, sodium, magnesium and/or calcium.

ADVANTAGE - The process gives substantially complete removal of contaminants. Thermal stability of the used oil is improved when using high temperature membrane treatment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a flow diagram of the steps in the membrane-based treatment.

Used oil (1)

Membrane module (33)

MANUAL CODE: CPI: H07-H; J01-C03

TECH

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Treatment: The chemical treatment includes treating with an ammonium salt to form a material rejectable by the module. The ammonium salt is selected from ammonium sulfate, ammonium bisulfate, ammonium thiosulfate, urea sulfate, ammonium phosphate, diammonium hydrogen phosphate, ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate, urea phosphate, guanidine phosphate, and mixtures of these. Chemical treating includes conditioning the used oil with an alkali metal silicate or with a polyalkoxyalkylamine.

L196 ANSWER 32 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-542288 [49] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-161302 [49]
 TITLE: Ink composition for use in acoustic/electric field assisted ink jet printing comprises a mixture of salt and oxyalkylene, an amide, an ink vehicle and other ingredients
 DERWENT CLASS: E19; G02
 INVENTOR: BOILS D C; BRETON M P; LENNON J M; MALHOTRA S L; SACRIPANTE G G; WONG R W
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (XERO-C) XEROX CORP
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 6096125	A	20000801	(200049)*	EN	18[0]	C09D011-00	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6096125	A	<u>US 1999-300332</u>	<u>19990427</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-300332 19990427

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C09D0011-00 [I,A]; C09D0011-00 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 6096125 A UPAB: 20050411

NOVELTY - An ink composition(I) comprises a salt(1), an oxyalkylene(2), an ink vehicle(3), an amide(4), a lightfastness compound(5), an antioxidant(6) and a colorant(7).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(A) printing on a substrate by incorporating (I) in an acoustic ink jet printer, and causing droplets of (I) to be ejected in imagewise pattern on the substrate; and

(B) process of printing which comprises developing a generated image of (I).

USE - In acoustic/electric field assisted ink jet printing.

ADVANTAGE - The inks are compatible with a wide variety of plain papers, yield photographic quality images on plain and coated papers, generate high quality, light fast/water fast images on plain paper. The images formed by the ink compositions are fast-drying on a wide variety of plain papers at low cost with quality text and high quality graphics. The ink compositions also exhibit minimal or no feathering, minimal intercolor bleed, excellent image permanence, achieves

high optical density with low dye concentration and avoid curling of paper. The spherical ink crystals size during solidification is reduced from about 6 - 9 micrometers to about 1 - 4 micrometers (preferably 1 - 2 micrometers). The ink compositions also have improved projection efficiency and crease resistance.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: E05-G09A; E05-L02C; E05-L03C; E05-T; E07-A02;
E07-D05; E07-D11; E10-A07; E10-A13B2; E10-C02A; E31-K05E;
G02-A04A; G05-F03

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Composition: (I) comprises (wt.%): mixture (1 - 59) of (1) (0.25 - 45) and (2) (0.25 - 45); (3) (0.5 - 69); (4) (0.5 - 29); (5) (0.25 - 10); (6) (0.25 - 10); and (7) (0.5 - 20). (I) has a conductivity from about 6 - 8 (preferably 6.4 - 7, especially 6.5 - 7) (log(pico.mho/cm)), at 120 - 170degreesC, viscosity from 1 - 15 centipose (preferably 1 - 10 centipose) at about 125 - 165degreesC, and an acoustic-loss value from about 10 - 80 dB/mm. The ink produces images with crease values of about 4 - 8, haze value of about 7 - 10 and gloss value of about 85 - 90. (1) is an inorganic salt (0.25 - 45) or organic salt (10 - 20). (I) is conductive and free of water. (2) is present in an amount from 0.75 - 25 (preferably 1 - 25)wt.%. (2) is an alkylene oxide containing oxyalkylene. (4) primarily modifies the viscosity of (I). Preferred Components: The mixture of (1) and (2) has a melting point from 60 - 120degreesC (preferably 75 - 100degreesC) and an acoustic-loss value from 25 - 80 dB/mm. The weight ratio of (1) and (2) in the mixture is from 25:75 - 75:25. (3) has a melting point from 75 - 100degreesC (preferably 80 - 100degreesC) and an acoustic-loss value from 15 - 60 dB/mm. (4) has an acoustic-loss value from 5 - 40 dB/mm. Preferred Compounds: (1) is D-lactic acid lithium salt, D-gluconic acid potassium salt, pantothenic acid sodium salt, citric acid disodium salt, 1-dodecane sulfonic acid sodium salt, pantothenic acid calcium salt monohydrate, tricalcium dicitrate tetrahydrate, undecylenic acid zinc salt, urea phosphate or urea sulfate (preferably D-lactic acid lithium salt, dodecyl sulfate lithium salt or oleic acid potassium salt). (2) is (N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, -stearate, -diacetate, -distearate, -laurate, N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, (N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, -stearate, -laurate, -dilaurate, (N,N'-(propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propylene))-bis-stearamide, -stearate, -laurate, -distearate, -dilaurate, (N,N'-(propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propylene))-bis-stearamide, -laurate, -diacetate, -dilaurate, (N,N'-(propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propyleneoxy-propylene))-bis-stearamide, -acetate, -laurate, -diacetate, -distearate, -dilaurate, methyl-, butyl-, octyl-, stearyl (3,6-dioxaheptanoate), ethyl-, neopentyl-, nonyl-, decyl-, stearyl (3,6,9-trioxadecanoate), dimethyl-, diethyl-, dipropyl-, isopropyl-, dibutyl-, dihexyl-, diheptyl-, dioctyl-, dinonyl- or didodecyl (3,6,9-trioxaundecanedioate) (preferably (N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide, -dilaurate or stearyl 3,6,9-trioxadecanoate, especially N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene))-bis-stearamide). (3) is N,N'-ethylene-, N,N'-decylene-, N,N'-hexylene-, N,N'-dodecylene-, N,N'-stearyl-, (bis-stearamide), butylene-, N,N'-hexylene, N,N'-octylene, N,N'-dodecylene(bis-lauramide), N,N'-stearyl- bis-lauramide trioxaundecanedioate, tert-butyl-, benzyl-, benzyl N-hydroxy(carbamate), 4,4'-methylene-bis(dibutylthio carbamate), benzyl S)-(-)-tetrahydro-5-oxo-3-furanyl carbamate or diethyl dithiocarbamic acid sodium salt tri hydrate (preferably N,N'-stearyl- bis-stearamide, 2-stearyl-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5'(methoxy stearate)oxazoline or tert-butyl carbamate, especially 2-stearyl-5-(hydroxymethyl)-5'(methoxy stearate)oxazoline). (4) is iodoacetamide, isobutyramide, hexanoamide, N,N'-hexamethylene bisacetamide, erucamide, octadecanamide, N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)stearamide,

N-methylnicotine amide, 4-acetamido-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperadine or N,N'-octamethylene-bis(dichloroacetamide) (preferably N,N'-hexamethylene bisacetamide or erucamide, especially N,N'-hexamethylene bisacetamide). (5) is 1,1-(1,2-ethane-diyl)bis(3,3,5,5-tetramethyl piperazinone), 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,2-hydro quinoline, 2-(4-benzoyl-3-hydroxyphenoxy)ethylacrylate, 2-dodecyl-N(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl)succinimide or (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl/beta,beta,beta',beta'-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxospiro(5,5)undecane diethyl)-1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylate (preferably 2-dodecyl-N(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)succinimide or (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl/beta,beta,beta',beta'-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxo spiro(5,5)undecane)diethyl)-1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylate, especially 2-dodecyl-N(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)succinimide). (6) is antimony dialkyl phosphorodithioate, molybdenum oxysulfide dithio carbamate, (nickel-bis(o-ethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)phosphonate), 4,4'-methylene-bis(dibutyl dithio carbamate) or tetrasodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl sulfosuccinamate (preferably tetra-sodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl-sulfosuccinamate or molybdenum oxysulfide dithio carbamate, especially tetra-sodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl-sulfosuccinamate). (7) is a pigment or a dye. The pigment is carbon black, and dye is cyan, magenta, yellow and/or black in color. Preferred Process: The printing on a substrate comprises: providing an acoustic ink printer having a pool of (I) with a free surface, and a printhead including at least one droplet ejector for radiating the free surface of (I) with focused acoustic radiation to eject droplet of (I) on demand. The radiation is focused with a finite waist diameter in a focal plane, which causes the droplets of (I) to be ejected in imagewise pattern on the substrate.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Compounds: (1) is potassium bromide, potassium iodide, lithium bromide, sodium iodide, zinc chloride hexahydrate, magnesium chloride hexahydrate, magnesium nitrate hexahydrate, calcium nitrate tetrahydrate, strontium chloride hexahydrate or magnesium acetate tetrahydrate (preferably potassium iodide or magnesium nitrate hydrate, especially potassium iodide).

ABEX EXAMPLE - A black phase-change ink composition was prepared by mixing (wt. %): a mixture of potassium iodide and N,N'-(ethyleneoxy-ethyleneoxy-ethylene)bis-stearamide (45), N,N'-dodecylene bis-lauramide (20), hexanoamide (20), Mixxim HALS63(RTM; (1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidinyl beta,beta,beta',beta'-tetramethyl-3,9-(2,4,8,10-tetraoxospiro(5,5)andecane)diethyl)-1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylate) (5), Aerosol 22N(RTM; tetrasodium-N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecyl sulfosuccinamate) (5) and Neozapon Black X51(RTM; colorant) (5). The mixture was heated to 120degreesC and stirred for about 60 minutes to obtain a homogeneous solution. The solution was cooled to 25degreesC to yield a black ink, with an acoustic loss value of 38 dB/mm, viscosity of 5.8 cps and a conductivity of 6.4(log(pico.mho/cm)) at 150degreesC.

L196 ANSWER 33 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000-052196 [04]	WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2000-013410 [04]	
TITLE:	Cold chemical sterilant capable of killing challenge of vegetative target organisms	
DERWENT CLASS:	A97; D22; E16; E17	
INVENTOR:	KERN J	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(KERN-I) KERN J	
COUNTRY COUNT:	1	

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
US 5985929	A	19991116	(200004)*	EN	8[0]	A01N047-28	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 5985929	A	<u>US 1998-186432</u>	<u>19981105</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-186432 19981105

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0031-00 [I,C]; A01N0031-02 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 5985929 A UPAB: 20050705

NOVELTY - Cold chemical sterilant capable of killing challenge of vegetative target organisms comprises composition of interactive constituents including monohydric alcohol, urea salt, polyhydric alcohol, surface active agent and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A cold chemical sterilant capable of killing vegetative target organisms including bacterial spores comprises a composition of interactive constituents including a monohydric alcohol selected from (methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, t-butyl) alcohols, and/or allyl alcohol and an urea salt selected from urea monosulfate, urea monohydrochloride and/or urea acetate, polyhydric alcohol selected from propylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,2-butanediol, polyethylene glycol of mol wt less than 800, glycerol and/or 1,4-butanediol, and a surface active agent selected from alcohol ethoxylate and/or ethoxylate amines and water to destroy the protective integrity of the walls of the bacterial spores, to penetrate the walls and kill the spores and other vegetative target organisms.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a cold chemical sterilant capable of killing a challenge of vegetative target including bacterial spores comprising a composition of interactive constituents including a monohydric alcohol and an urea salt, polyhydric alcohol and water to destroy the protective integrity of the walls of the bacterial spores, to penetrate the walls and kill the spores and other vegetative target organisms. The proportional relationship of the ingredients by wt for the monohydric alcohol is 63-78%, the urea salt is 2-6%, the polyhydric alcohol is 0.001-10% and the water is 30-38%.

USE - The sterilant is useful for sterilizing laboratory, surgical, dental and other equipments.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is environmentally safe and is capable of killing aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, viruses including mildew, HIV virus, mold, fungus and bactericla spores. Undesirable features of alcohol is reduced by inclusion of specific ingredients to make alcohol safe and effective for use outside the laboratory. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-W04C; D09-A01C; D09-A02; E10-A13B2; E10-B03B;

E10-E04H; E10-E04J; E10-E04L; E10-E04M3

TECH

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Sterilant: The proportional relationship of the ingredients by wt is monohydric alcohol is 63-78 (especially 70)%, the urea salt is 2-6 (especially 4)%, the polyhydric alcohol is 0.001-10 (especially 6)%, the surface active agent is 0.001-1 (especially 1)% and the water is 30-38 (especially 20)%. The water comprises deionized water or oxygenated water and the composition has a pH of 0.4-0.8 (especially 0.5).

ABEX EXAMPLE - None given.

L196 ANSWER 34 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-341282 [31] WPIX

THE THOMSON CORP on STN

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-109564 [31]
 TITLE: Use of 2-ethyl-hexyl alpha-cyano-beta,
 beta-di-phenyl-acrylate in cosmetics - containing
 para-methyl-benzylidene camphor and derivative of
 di-benzoyl-methane, improves stability of compositions
 etc.
 DERWENT CLASS: D21; E14
 INVENTOR: HANSENNE I; JOSSO M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 62

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9721422	A1	19970619	(199731)*	FR	20[0]	A61K007-42	<--
FR 2742048	A1	19970613	(199731)	FR	12[0]	A61K007-40	<--
AU 9711008	A	19970703	(199743)	EN		A61K007-42	<--
EP 865271	A1	19980923	(199842)	FR		A61K007-42	<--
JP 11501944	W	19990216	(199917)	JA	15	A61K007-00	<--
CN 1208342	A	19990217	(199926)	ZH		A61K007-42	<--
US 5985250	A	19991116	(200001)	EN		A61K007-42	<--
EP 865271	B1	20000119	(200009)	FR		A61K007-42	<--
DE 69606321	E	20000224	(200017)	DE		A61K007-42	<--
MX 9804451	A1	19980901	(200017)	ES		A61K007-42	<--
AU 716489	B	20000224	(200020)	EN		A61K007-42	<--
HU 9903718	A2	20000328	(200025)	HU		A61K007-42	<--
ES 2144276	T3	20000601	(200033)	ES		A61K007-42	<--
KR 99072000	A	19990927	(200048)	KO	[0]	A61K007-42	<--
BR 9612121	A	20020312	(200226)	PT			<--
KR 289276	B	20010807	(200230)	KO			<--
CA 2236310	C	20030318	(200325)	FR			<--
MX 205443	B	20011210	(200362)	ES			<--
EP 865271	B2	20040317	(200421)	FR		A61K007-42	
HU 223416	B1	20040628	(200452)	HU			
CN 1072927	C	20011017	(200508)	ZH			<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9721422	A1	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
FR 2742048	A1	FR 1995-14579	19951208
BR 9612121	A	BR 1996-12121	19961205
CA 2236310	C	CA 1996-2236310	19961205
CN 1208342	A	CN 1996-199895	19961205
CN 1072927	C	CN 1996-199895	19961205
DE 69606321	E	DE 1996-69606321	19961205
EP 865271	A1	EP 1996-941708	19961205
EP 865271	B1	EP 1996-941708	19961205
DE 69606321	E	EP 1996-941708	19961205
ES 2144276	T3	EP 1996-941708	19961205
EP 865271	B2	EP 1996-941708	19961205
EP 865271	A1	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
JP 11501944	W	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
US 5985250	A	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
EP 865271	B1	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
DE 69606321	E	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
HU 9903718	A2	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205
KR 99072000	A	WO 1996-FR1945	19961205

BR 9612121 A	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
KR 289276 B	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
CA 2236310 C	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
MX 205443 B	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
EP 865271 B2	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
HU 223416 B1	<u>WO 1996-FR1945 19961205</u>
AU 9711008 A	<u>AU 1997-11008 19961205</u>
AU 716489 B	<u>AU 1997-11008 19961205</u>
JP 11501944 W	<u>JP 1997-521782 19961205</u>
MX 9804451 A1	<u>MX 1998-4451 19980604</u>
MX 205443 B	<u>MX 1998-4451 19980604</u>
KR 99072000 A	<u>KR 1998-704292 19980608</u>
KR 289276 B	<u>KR 1998-704292 19980608</u>
US 5985250 A	<u>US 1998-91005 19980824</u>
HU 9903718 A2	<u>HU 1999-3718 19961205</u>
HU 223416 B1	<u>HU 1999-3718 19961205</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 716489 B	Previous Publ	AU 9711008 A
DE 69606321 E	Based on	EP 865271 A
ES 2144276 T3	Based on	EP 865271 A
KR 289276 B	Previous Publ	KR 99072000 A
AU 9711008 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
EP 865271 A1	Based on	WO 9721422 A
JP 11501944 W	Based on	WO 9721422 A
US 5985250 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
EP 865271 B1	Based on	WO 9721422 A
DE 69606321 E	Based on	WO 9721422 A
AU 716489 B	Based on	WO 9721422 A
HU 9903718 A2	Based on	WO 9721422 A
KR 99072000 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
BR 9612121 A	Based on	WO 9721422 A
KR 289276 B	Based on	WO 9721422 A
CA 2236310 C	Based on	WO 9721422 A
EP 865271 B2	Based on	WO 9721422 A
HU 223416 B1	Based on	WO 9721422 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1995-14579 19951208
WO 1996-FR1945 19961205

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A61K007-00; A61K007-42
 IPC RECLASSIF.: A61K0008-30 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-35 [I,A];
 A61K0008-40 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C];
 A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A];
 A61Q0017-04 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1997021422 A1 UPAB: 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater. MANUAL CODE: CPI: D08-B; E10-A15C

Member(0001)

ABEQ FR 2742048 A1 UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in,

or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0004)

ABEQ EP 865271 A1 UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 11501944 W UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0007)

ABEQ US 5985250 A UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

Member(0008)

ABEQ EP 865271 B1 UPAB 20050703

2-Ethylhexyl α -cyano- β , β -diphenylacrylate (I) is used in, or for the preparation of, cosmetic compositions containing p-methyl-benzylidene camphor (II) and a derivative (III) of dibenzoylmethane.

ADVANTAGE - The stability of (II) in the compositions is better and effectiveness of the composition is greater.

L196 ANSWER 35 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1997-291258 [27]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1997-333143; 2000-401776; 2001-059951	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1997-093868 [27]	
TITLE:	Process for crosslinking blend of thermoplastic resin and unsaturated rubber - comprises dynamic vulcanisation with hydrosilylation agent, platinum-containing catalyst, and extender oil or processing oil free of material behaving as Lewis base	
DERWENT CLASS:	A17; A35; E11	
INVENTOR:	GILBERTSON G; GILBERTSON G W; MEDSKER R E; PATEL R; ZHAO J; ZHAO K	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(ADEL-N) ADVANCED ELASTOMER SYSTEMS LP	
COUNTRY COUNT:	18	

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 776937	A2	19970604	(199727) *	EN	17[0]	C08L023-16	<--
CA 2190059	A	19970602	(199740)	EN		C08L023-26	<--
US 5672660	A	19970930	(199745)	EN	8[0]	C08L083-05	<--
JP 09272741	A	19971021	(199801)	JA	14[0]	C08J003-20	<--
MX 9606050	A1	19970801	(199829)	ES		C08J003-24	<--
BR 9605769	A	19980825	(199842)	PT		C08F291-02	<--
TW 353078	A	19990221	(199929)	ZH		C08F253-00	<--
KR 98041203	A	19980817	(199937)	KO	[0]	C08J003-24	<--
US 5936028	A	19990810	(199938)	EN		C08L083-10	<--
AU 9948849	A	19991118	(200007)	EN		C08J003-24	<--
AU 725880	B	20001026	(200059) #	EN		C08J003-24	<--
IL 119615	A	20010128	(200116)	EN		C08K005-54	<--
EP 776937	B1	20010711	(200140)	EN		C08L023-16	<--
DE 69613799	E	20010816	(200154)	DE			<--
ES 2158216	T3	20010901	(200161)	ES			<--
CN 1174857	A	19980304	(200208)	ZH		C08L023-12	<--
MX 199884	B	20001129	(200215)	ES		C08J003-24	<--
CN 1073596	C	20011024	(200510)	ZH		C08L023-12	<--
CA 2190059	C	20060207	(200612)	EN			

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 776937	A2	<u>EP 1996-119043</u>	<u>19961128</u>
US 5672660	A	<u>US 1995-566380</u>	<u>19951201</u>
US 5936028	A CIP of	<u>US 1995-566380</u>	<u>19951201</u>
US 5936028	A	<u>US 1996-749756</u>	<u>19961101</u>
CA 2190059	A	<u>CA 1996-2190059</u>	<u>19961112</u>
IL 119615	A	<u>IL 1996-119615</u>	<u>19961114</u>
TW 353078	A	<u>TW 1996-114411</u>	<u>19961122</u>
DE 69613799	E	<u>DE 1996-613799</u>	<u>19961128</u>
EP 776937	B1	<u>EP 1996-119043</u>	<u>19961128</u>
DE 69613799	E	<u>EP 1996-119043</u>	<u>19961128</u>
ES 2158216	T3	<u>EP 1996-119043</u>	<u>19961128</u>
AU 9948849	A Div Ex	<u>AU 1996-74066</u>	<u>19961129</u>
AU 725880	B Div Ex	<u>AU 1996-74066</u>	<u>19961129</u>
BR 9605769	A	<u>BR 1996-5769</u>	<u>19961129</u>
CN 1174857	A	<u>CN 1996-121783</u>	<u>19961129</u>
CN 1073596	C	<u>CN 1996-121783</u>	<u>19961129</u>
JP 09272741	A	<u>JP 1996-334626</u>	<u>19961129</u>
MX 9606050	A1	<u>MX 1996-6050</u>	<u>19961129</u>
MX 199884	B	<u>MX 1996-6050</u>	<u>19961129</u>
KR 98041203	A	<u>KR 1996-60482</u>	<u>19961130</u>
AU 9948849	A	<u>AU 1999-48849</u>	<u>19990921</u>
AU 725880	B	<u>AU 1999-48849</u>	<u>19990921</u>
CA 2190059	C	<u>CA 1996-2190059</u>	<u>19961112</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 725880	B	Previous Publ
AU 9948849	A	Div ex
AU 725880	B	Div ex
DE 69613799	E	Based on
ES 2158216	T3	Based on
US 5936028	A	CIP of
		AU 9948849 A
		AU 712359 B
		AU 712359 B
		EP 776937 A
		EP 776937 A
		US 5672660 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1996-749756 19961101
US 1995-566380 19951201
AU 1999-48849 19990921

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08F253-00; C08J003-24; C08L023-16
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C08C0019-00 [I,C]; C08C0019-00 [I,C]; C08C0019-25 [I,A];
 C08C0019-30 [I,A]
 SECONDARY: C08F255-00
 ; C08J0003-20 [I,A]; C08J0003-20 [I,C]; C08J0003-24 [I,A]; C08J0003-24
 [I,A]; C08J0003-24 [I,C]; C08J0003-24 [I,C]; C08K0005-00
 [I,C]; C08K0005-54 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,A]; C08L0101-00
 [I,C]; C08L0021-00 [I,A]; C08L0021-00 [I,C]; C08L0023-00
 [I,C]; C08L0023-00 [I,C]; C08L0023-10 [I,A]; C08L0023-12
 [N,A]; C08L0023-16 [I,A]; C08L0023-22 [I,A]; C08L0023-26
 [I,A]

; C08L083-10

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 776937 A2 UPAB: 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the production of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amount of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixture (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil containing less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5% weight of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concentration of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A07-A02; A08-C09; A08-D05; A08-P01; A11-C02A;

E05-E02; E05-N; E35-X

Member(0004)

ABEQ JP 09272741 A UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

Member(0007)

ABEQ TW 353078 A UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and

shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

Member(0009)

ABEQ US 5936028 A UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for

replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

Member(0013)

ABEQ EP 776937 B1 UPAB 20060113

Process for the crosslinking of a blend of thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber comprises dynamic vulcanisation in the presence of: (i) a hydrosilylation agent; (ii) a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst; and (iii) an extender oil or processing oil. Oil is free of material having the chemical behaviour of a Lewis base.

Also claimed is a thermoplastic elastomer product produced by the above process. Another process for the prodn. of a thermoplastic elastomer composition comprises: (a) mixing a thermoplastic resin and an unsaturated rubber containing the above extender oil; (b) adding a hydrosilylation agent to the mixture; (c) blending mixture (b) at sufficient temperature to cause the mixture to flow; (d) optionally incorporating into the mixture the above processing oil; (e) incorporating a Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst in the amt. of 0.01-20 ppm of rubber (expressed as Pt); and (f) masticating the mixt. (e) under conditions of heat and shear until the rubber is crosslinked.

Preferably oil is free of materials containing S, P, Sn, N or As and is especially a paraffinic white oil contg. less than 30 ppm of S and less than 100 ppm N. Molar ratio of materials having chemical behaviour of a Lewis base to Pt is less than 5000:1. Amount of hydrosilylation catalyst is 0.01-4 ppm. Thermoplastic resin is a polyolefin resin and the rubber contains a diene monomer having sterically unhindered C=C double bonds. Polyolefin resin is polypropylene (PP) and rubber is EPDM rubber containing 5-vinyl-2-norbornene as diene monomer. After dynamic vulcanisation the rubber is in the form of discrete particles in a matrix of thermoplastic resin and is crosslinked so that less than 5%wt. of the crosslinkable rubber can be extracted from the thermoplastic elastomer product by a rubber solvent. Process optionally further incorporates a metal chelating agent or a compound reacting with residual Si hydride into the thermoplastic elastomer. Pt-containing hydrosilylation catalyst.

USE - Blends or alloys of plastic and elastomeric rubber are used in production of high performance thermoplastic elastomers, especially for replacement of thermoset rubbers in various applications e.g. automobile under-bonnet pts., engineering materials, mechanical rubber goods, industrial parts, hose, tubing, gaskets, electrical applications and household goods.

ADVANTAGE - Rapid crosslinking of elastomer occurs using low concn. of catalyst. No compatibiliser is required to produce compsns. with high mechanical properties, no bubble formation, good colourability, improved (long term) heat ageing characteristics, resistance to degradation by UV and having non-hygroscopic character.

L196 ANSWER 36 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1996-222029 [22]	WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1996-070508 [22]	
TITLE:	Mfg. amorphous metal alloy - by using waste ferro- <u>phosphorus</u> slag by-prod. of <u>phosphorus</u> mfr. in electrical furnace, iron alloy containing <u>phosphorus</u> ®, chromium® and vanadium®	

DERWENT CLASS: A94; L02; L03; M27
 INVENTOR: BLUM M E; BLUM M F; BOERMAN G L; FEKETE T M; HORAK D L;
 KOVNERISTY Y; KOVNERISTY Y K; ORILLION M T
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FMCC-C) FMC CORP
 COUNTRY COUNT: 63

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9612046	A1	19960425	(199622)*	EN	17[0]	C22B007-04	<--
US 5518518	A	19960521	(199626)	EN	5[0]	C12C005-54	<--
AU 9538947	A	19960506	(199636)	EN		C22B007-04	<--
US 5547487	A	19960820	(199639)	EN	5[0]	C21C007-076	<--
EP 784710	A1	19970723	(199734)	EN	[0]	C22B007-04	<--
JP 10512012	W	19981117	(199905)	JA	13	C22C033-04	<--
EP 784710	B1	19990407	(199918)	EN		C22B007-04	<--
DE 69508952	E	19990512	(199925)	DE		C22B007-04	<--
RU 2149214	C1	20000520	(200056)	RU		C22C045-02	<--
CN 1160423	A	19970924	(200143)	ZH		C22B007-04	<--
CN 1047632	C	19991222	(200463)	ZH		C22C045-02	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9612046 A1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
US 5518518 A		<u>US 1994-323412 19941014</u>	
US 5547487 A CIP of		<u>US 1994-323412 19941014</u>	
US 5547487 A		<u>US 1994-349657 19941205</u>	
AU 9538947 A		<u>AU 1995-38947 19951016</u>	
CN 1160423 A		<u>CN 1995-195661 19951016</u>	
CN 1047632 C		<u>CN 1995-195661 19951016</u>	
DE 69508952 E		<u>DE 1995-69508952 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 A1		<u>EP 1995-938237 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 B1		<u>EP 1995-938237 19951016</u>	
DE 69508952 E		<u>EP 1995-938237 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 A1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
JP 10512012 W		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
EP 784710 B1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
DE 69508952 E		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
RU 2149214 C1		<u>WO 1995-US13163 19951016</u>	
JP 10512012 W		<u>JP 1996-513386 19951016</u>	
RU 2149214 C1		<u>RU 1997-107340 19951016</u>	

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69508952 E	Based on	EP 784710 A
US 5547487 A	CIP of	US 5518518 A
AU 9538947 A	Based on	WO 9612046 A
EP 784710 A1	Based on	WO 9612046 A
JP 10512012 W	Based on	WO 9612046 A
EP 784710 B1	Based on	WO 9612046 A
DE 69508952 E	Based on	WO 9612046 A
RU 2149214 C1	Based on	WO 9612046 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1994-349657 19941205
US 1994-323412 19941014

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C22B007-04; C22C033-04
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C22B0007-04 [I,A]; C22B0007-04 [I,C]
 SECONDARY: C22B009-02; C22B009-05; C22B009-18
 ; C22C0001-02 [I,A]; C22C0001-02 [I,C]; C22C0001-03 [I,A]; C22C0001-03 [I,C]; C22C0033-00 [I,C]; C22C0033-04 [I,A]; C22C0033-06 [I,A]; C22C0045-00 [I,C]; C22C0045-02 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1996012046 A1 UPAB: 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-containing alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula FeaVbCrcPd , where (in atomic%) $a = 66-80$, $b = 0.5-10$, $c = 0.5-5$, $d = 8-20$ and $a+b+c+d = 84-98$; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temperature.

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-R05; A12-S08C; A12-T01; L02-D05; L03-B02A2;

M24-C08; M27-A01; M27-A01C; M27-A01P; M27-A01V

Member(0006)

ABEQ JP 10512012 W UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula FeaVbCrcPd , where (in at.%) $a = 66-80$, $b = 0.5-10$, $c = 0.5-5$, $d = 8-20$ and $a+b+c+d = 84-98$; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

Member(0007)

ABEQ EP 784710 B1 UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula FeaVbCrcPd , where (in at.%) $a = 66-80$, $b = 0.5-10$, $c = 0.5-5$, $d = 8-20$ and $a+b+c+d = 84-98$; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

Member(0009)

ABEQ RU 2149214 C1 UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula FeaVbCrcPd , where (in

at.%) a = 66-80, b = 0.5-10, c = 0.5-5, d = 8-20 and a+b+c+d = 84-98; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

Member(0010)

ABEQ CN 1160423 A UPAB 20051007

A process for producing an amorphous metal-contg. alloy where ferrophosphorus slag from a P-producing electrical furnace is used to supply metalloid P values to the alloy. The process involves mixing the molten slag with Fe to form an alloy of formula FeaVbCrcPd , where (in at.%) a = 66-80, b = 0.5-10, c = 0.5-5, d = 8-20 and a+b+c+d = 84-98; removing the slag formed on the molten alloy; and rapidly cooling the molten alloy to below the vitrification temp..

USE - The alloys are used as cores for transformers, metal tyre core filaments, rubber reinforcement, prestressed concrete, cables, springs, safety razor blades, etc..

ADVANTAGE - A waste material is used to make alloys which are normally made using expensive materials.

L196 ANSWER 37 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-246356 [32] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 1995-226246; 1996-021891
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-113053 [32]
 TITLE: Flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. - contains Gp.(II), (III), (IV) cpds., nitrogen-containing cpd., mixture of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder and thermoplastic polymer.
 DERWENT CLASS: A21; A60; A85; A93; A95; E35
 INVENTOR: FUKUMURA T; INOUE K; IWATA M; NARITA K; NARITA N; SEKI M; TAKAHASHI R; TANAKA M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHCC-C) CHISSO CORP
 COUNTRY COUNT: 6

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9518177	A1	19950706	(199532)*	JA	76[2]	C08K003-22	<--
JP 07196842	A	19950801	(199539)	JA	11[0]	C08K003-32	<--
JP 07196845	A	19950801	(199539)	JA	9[0]	C08K009-10	<--
EP 686661	A1	19951213	(199603)	EN	40[0]	C08K003-22	<--
JP 08183876	A	19960716	(199638)	JA	15[0]	C08K003-00	<--
JP 2844301	B2	19990106	(199906)	JA	9	C08L101-00	<--
KR 158978	B1	19990115	(200037)	KO		C08K003-22	<--
EP 686661	B1	20010718	(200142)	EN		C08K013-02	<--
DE 69427750	E	20010823	(200156)	DE		C08K013-02	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9518177	A1	<u>WO 1994-JP2294</u>	<u>19941228</u>
JP 07196845	A	<u>JP 1993-354089</u>	<u>19931228</u>
JP 2844301	B2	<u>JP 1993-354089</u>	<u>19931228</u>
JP 07196842	A	<u>JP 1993-354672</u>	<u>19931228</u>

DE 69427750 E	<u>DE 1994-69427750 19941228</u>
EP 686661 A1	<u>WO 1994-JP2294 19941228</u>
KR 158978 B1	<u>WO 1994-JP2294 19941228</u>
EP 686661 B1	<u>WO 1994-JP2294 19941228</u>
DE 69427750 E	<u>WO 1994-JP2294 19941228</u>
EP 686661 A1	<u>EP 1995-904024 19941228</u>
EP 686661 B1	<u>EP 1995-904024 19941228</u>
DE 69427750 E	<u>EP 1995-904024 19941228</u>
JP 08183876 A	<u>JP 1995-196078 19950707</u>
KR 158978 B1	<u>KR 1995-703522 19950822</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69427750 E	Based on	EP 686661 A
JP 2844301 B2	Previous Publ	JP 07196845 A
EP 686661 A1	Based on	WO 9518177 A
EP 686661 B1	Based on	WO 9518177 A
DE 69427750 E	Based on	WO 9518177 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1994-93721 19940406
JP 1993-354089 19931228
JP 1993-354672 19931228
WO 1994-JP2294 19941228

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: C08K013-02
 IPC RECLASSIF.: C08G0012-00 [I,C]; C08G0012-32 [I,A]; C08G0012-38 [I,A];
 C08G0018-00 [I,C]; C08G0018-30 [I,A]; C08G0018-38 [I,A];
 C08G0059-00 [I,C]; C08G0059-40 [I,A]; C08K0013-00 [I,C];
 C08K0013-06 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C];
 C08K0003-00 [I,C]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-22 [I,A];
 C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-24 [I,A]; C08K0003-26 [I,A];
 C08K0003-28 [I,A]; C08K0003-32 [I,A]; C08K0003-32 [I,A];
 C08K0003-34 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-00 [I,C];
 C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08K0005-16 [I,A];
 C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08K0005-3442 [I,A]; C08K0005-3477
 [I,A]; C08K0005-3492 [I,A]; C08K0005-3492 [I,A];
 C08K0005-45 [I,A]; C08K0005-49 [I,A]; C08K0005-5399 [I,A];
 ; C08K0009-00 [I,C]; C08K0009-00 [I,C]; C08K0009-04 [I,A];
 ; C08K0009-04 [I,A]; C08K0009-08 [I,A]; C08K0009-10 [I,A];
 ; C08L0101-00 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C]; C08L0021-00 [I,A];
 ; C08L0021-00 [I,C]; C08L0023-00 [I,A]; C08L0023-00 [I,C];
 ; C08L0023-02 [I,A]; C08L0025-00 [I,C]; C08L0025-04 [I,A];
 ; C08L0061-00 [I,C]; C08L0061-20 [I,A]; C08L0079-00 [I,C];
 ; C08L0079-04 [I,A]; C08L0087-00 [I,A]; C08L0087-00 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1995018177 A1 UPAB: 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 weight% O-containing solid cpd. containing elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 weight% N-containing organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 weight% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ($n > 2$), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.9-35 weight% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent containing functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) preparation of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine

with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 weight% (B), 10-40 weight% (C) and 89-40 weight% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temperature and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided. MANUAL CODE: CPI: A08-F01; E31-K06; E31-P; E31-P05A; E31-P05B; E34

Member(0002)

ABEQ JP 07196842 A UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ($n > 2$), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88. 9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0003)

ABEQ JP 07196845 A UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ($n > 2$), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88. 9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0005)

ABEQ JP 08183876 A UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ($n > 2$), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0006)

ABEQ JP 2844301 B2 UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ($n > 2$), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

Member(0008)

ABEQ EP 686661 B1 UPAB 20050702

A flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprises: (A) 0.1-5 wt.% O-contg. solid cpd. contg. elements from Gp.(II), (III) or (IV); (B) 1-20 wt.% N-contg. organic cpd.; (C) 10-40 wt.% of polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder of formula (I) ($n > 2$), melamine covered polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder (II) and/or water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium (III); and (D) 88.

9-35 wt.% thermoplastic polymer.

Also claimed are (1) a water-insoluble polyphosphoric acid ammonium powder obtd. by crosslinking melamine on the surface of (II) with a crosslinking agent contg. functional groups which is obtd. by reaction with active H forming amino groups in melamine molecules; (2) prepn. of (1) by covering the crosslinking agent on to (II) and then reacting melamine with the crosslinking agent; and (3) a flame retardant thermoplastic polymer compsn. comprising 1-20 wt.% (B), 10-40 wt.% (C) and 89-40 wt.% (D).

USE - Used in moulding enduring high temp. and high humidity, e.g. electrical equipment, interior and exterior trims of buildings, vehicles ships and aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - The surface bleeding of a moulding is avoided.

DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-089675 [25]
 TITLE: Improved compsn. comprising an alkene derivative and an
adjuvant - is used for nematode, insect
 or acarid control in plants
 DERWENT CLASS: C02; C03
 INVENTOR: AHLGRIM J T; KASSEBAUM J; KASSEBAUM J W; SHORT B J;
 SHORTT B J; WARNER J M
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MONS-C) MONSANTO CO
 COUNTRY COUNT: 59

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
WO 9512977	A1	19950518	(199525)*	EN	53[0]	A01N037-46	<--
AU 9480785	A	19950529	(199537)	EN		A01N037-46	<--
ZA 9408828	A	19960529	(199628)	EN	50[0]	A01N000-00	<--
FI 9601949	A	19960508	(199632)	FI		A01N000-00	<--
EP 723397	A1	19960731	(199635)	EN	[0]	A01N037-46	<--
NO 9601863	A	19960708	(199637)	NO		A01N025-30	<--
CZ 9601291	A3	19961016	(199648)	CS		A01N037-46	<--
BR 9408011	A	19961217	(199705)	PT		A01N037-46	<--
SK 9600508	A3	19961204	(199707)	SK		A01N037-46	<--
JP 09506085	W	19970617	(199734)	JA	56[0]	A01N033-04	<--
HU 75106	T	19970428	(199801)	HU		A01N037-46	<--
CN 1134656	A	19961030	(199803)	ZH		A01N037-46	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9512977 A1		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
AU 9480785 A		<u>AU 1994-80785 19941020</u>	
BR 9408011 A		<u>BR 1994-8011 19941020</u>	
CN 1134656 A		<u>CN 1994-194086 19941020</u>	
EP 723397 A1		<u>EP 1994-931860 19941020</u>	
FI 9601949 A		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
EP 723397 A1		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
NO 9601863 A		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
BR 9408011 A		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
SK 9600508 A3		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
JP 09506085 W		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
HU 75106 T		<u>WO 1994-US11731 19941020</u>	
ZA 9408828 A		<u>ZA 1994-8828 19941108</u>	
JP 09506085 W		<u>JP 1995-513829 19941020</u>	
CZ 9601291 A3		<u>CZ 1996-1291 19941020</u>	
HU 75106 T		<u>HU 1996-1243 19941020</u>	
SK 9600508 A3		<u>SK 1996-508 19941020</u>	
FI 9601949 A		<u>FI 1996-1949 19960508</u>	
NO 9601863 A		<u>NO 1996-1863 19960508</u>	

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9480785 A	Based on	WO 9512977 A
EP 723397 A1	Based on	WO 9512977 A
BR 9408011 A	Based on	WO 9512977 A
JP 09506085 W	Based on	WO 9512977 A
HU 75106 T	Based on	WO 9512977 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-149429 19931109

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N033-04IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0031-00 [I,C]; A01N0031-04 [I,A];A01N0031-14 [I,A]INDEX: A01N031:04; A01N031:14; A01N0033-00 [I,C]; A01N0033-04 [I,A]; A01N0033-08
[I,A]; A01N0033-12 [I,A]; A01N0033-16

[I,A]

; A01N033:08; A01N033:12; A01N033:16; A01N0037-06 [I,A]; A01N0037-06 [I,C]; A01N0037-12[I,A]; A01N0037-12 [I,C]; A01N0037-36[I,A]; A01N0037-36 [I,C]; A01N0037-44[I,A]; A01N0037-44 [I,C]; A01N0037-46

[I,A]

; A01N037:12

BASIC ABSTRACT:

WO 1995012977 A1 UPAB: 20051007

Compsn. comprises (a) an alkene derivative of formula (I) or a salt of (I); and (b) one or more components selected from e.g.; (i) alkyl glycosides in which the alkyl gp. is a mixture of 8-14C and the number of glycoside gps., is 1-6; (ii) quaternised fatty amine ethoxylates, in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixture of 8-20C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-14 moles of ethoxylation; (iii) a mixture of (1) a fatty amine ethoxylate (in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixture of 6-30C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 1-50 moles of ethoxylation) and (2) ethoxylated alkylphenyl (in which the alkyl is 0-20C and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-20 moles of ethoxylation) etc.. In (I), n = 1,2,5,7,9 or 11; Q is e.g. CH₂NHR₆; CH₂NO₂; CH₂N=CHR₂; CH₂N=C-O etc.; X,Y, Z are H or F; R₆ is H; an aliphatic gp. (opt. substd. by e.g. OH, OT, halo, NO₂, NH₂ etc.), COR₇ etc; or NR₆ is e.g. guanidine, hydrazine, alkyl- or aryl hydrazine etc.; R₇ is C(O)R₁₄; or a 2-12C aliphatic carboxylic acid (or an ester, thiol ester or amide of this) or 1-12C aliphatic gp. (all opt. substd.); R₁₄ is OH, TO, NH₂ or NHNH₂; T is alkyl.

USE - The compsns. are useful for controlling nematode, insect and acarid infestations of plants (especially agricultural crops).

ADVANTAGE - Component (b) acts as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of component (a). MANUAL CODE: CPI: C07-H; C10-A14; C10-A19; C10-A22; C10-B01; C10-B02;

C10-B03; C10-B04; C10-C02; C10-G02; C10-G03; C14-B03A;
C14-B04A; C14-B04B

Member(0003)

ABEQ ZA 9408828 A UPAB 20051007

Compsn. comprises (a) an alkene deriv. of formula X(Y)C=C(Z)(CH₂)_nQ (I) or a salt of (I); and (b) one or more components selected from e.g.; (i) alkyl glycosides in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-14C and the number of glycoside gps., is 1-6; (ii) quaternised fatty amine ethoxylates, in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-20C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-14 moles of ethoxylation; (iii) a mixt. of (1) a fatty amine ethoxylate (in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 6-30C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 1-50 moles of ethoxylation) and (2) ethoxylated alkylphenyl (in which the alkyl is 0-20C and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-20 moles of ethoxylation) etc.. In (I), n = 1,2,5,7,9 or 11; Q is e.g. CH₂NHR₆; CH₂NO₂; CH₂N=CHR₂; CH₂N=C-O etc.; X,Y, Z are H or F; R₆ is

H; an aliphatic gp. (opt. substd. by e.g. OH, OT, halo, NO₂, NH₂ etc.), COR7 etc; or NR6 is e.g. guanidine, hydrazine, alkyl- or aryl hydrazine etc.; R7 is C(O)R14; or a 2-12C aliphatic carboxylic acid (or an ester, thiol ester or amide of this) or 1-12C aliphatic gp. (all opt. substd.); R14 is OH, TO, NH₂ or NHNH₂; T is alkyl.

USE - The compsns. are useful for controlling nematode, insect and acarid infestations of plants (esp. agricultural crops).

ADVANTAGE - Component (b) acts as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of component (a).

Member(0010)

ABEQ JP 09506085 W UPAB 20051007

Compsn. comprises (a) an alkene deriv. of formula (I) or a salt of (I); and (b) one or more components selected from e.g.; (i) alkyl glycosides in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-14C and the number of glycoside gps., is 1-6; (ii) quaternised fatty amine ethoxylates, in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 8-20C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-14 moles of ethoxylation; (iii) a mixt. of (1) a fatty amine ethoxylate (in which the fatty amine is an alkylamine (in which the alkyl gp. is a mixt. of 6-30C) and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 1-50 moles of ethoxylation) and (2) ethoxylated alkylphenyl (in which the alkyl is 0-20C and the ethoxylate is an ethylene oxide monomer of 2-20 moles of ethoxylation) etc.. In (I), n = 1,2,5,7,9 or 11; Q is e.g. CH₂NHR6; CH₂NO₂; CH₂N=CHR2, CH₂N=C-O etc.; X,Y, Z are H or F; R6 is H; an aliphatic gp. (opt. substd. by e.g. OH, OT, halo, NO₂, NH₂ etc.), COR7 etc; or NR6 is e.g. guanidine, hydrazine, alkyl- or aryl hydrazine etc.; R7 is C(O)R14; or a 2-12C aliphatic carboxylic acid (or an ester, thiol ester or amide of this) or 1-12C aliphatic gp. (all opt. substd.); R14 is OH, TO, NH₂ or NHNH₂; T is alkyl.

USE - The compsns. are useful for controlling nematode, insect and acarid infestations of plants (esp. agricultural crops).

ADVANTAGE - Component (b) acts as an adjuvant to enhance the effectiveness of component (a).

L196 ANSWER 39 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-187826 [25] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-087136 [25]
 TITLE: Agricultural waste purificn. to prod. suitable for composting or spreading - by adding polymer flocculant, coagulant and precipitant to reduce oxygen demand, ammonia, phosphate, solids and slurry volume without high capital cost
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; D15
 INVENTOR: TOLKIEN S; WILLIAMS P J
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NALC-C) NALCO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
GB 2284205	A	19950531	(199525)*	EN	38[17]	C02F001-52	<--
US 5531907	A	19960702	(199632)#	EN	17[17]	C02F001-52	<--
GB 2284205	B	19980429	(199819)	EN	[0]	C02F001-52	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
GB 2284205 A		<u>GB 1993-24234</u>	<u>19931125</u>
GB 2284205 B		<u>GB 1993-24234</u>	<u>19931125</u>
US 5531907 A		<u>US 1994-298407</u>	<u>19940830</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 1993-24234 19931125
US 1994-298407 19940830

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: C02F0001-52 [I,A]; C02F0001-52 [I,C]; C02F0001-54 [I,C];
C02F0001-56 [I,A]; C05F0003-00 [I,A]; C05F0003-00 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

GB 2284205 A UPAB: 20050512

Purificn. of agricultural waste (I) to produce an environmentally acceptable agri-waste (II) comprises (a) adding polymer flocculant(s) (III) to dewater (I); (b) adding coagulant(s) (IV) to convert dissolved solid to suspended solids; and (c) adding precipitant(s) (V) to facilitate removal of unwanted chemicals.

USE - For treating composite farm waste, including slurry.

ADVANTAGE - The treatment removes biological and chemical oxygen demand, NH₃, phosphate and solids, reduces the slurry volume and avoids high capital costs. (II) is ready for composting or controlled spreading.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-M; A12-W04; A12-W11E; D04-A01B

Member(0003)

ABEQ GB 2284205 B UPAB 20050512

Purificn. of agricultural waste (I) to produce an environmentally acceptable agri-waste (II) comprises (a) adding polymer flocculant(s) (III) to dewater (I); (b) adding coagulant(s) (IV) to convert dissolved solid to suspended solids; and (c) adding precipitant(s) (V) to facilitate removal of unwanted chemicals.

USE - For treating composite farm waste, including slurry.

ADVANTAGE - The treatment removes biological and chemical oxygen demand, NH₃, phosphate and solids, reduces the slurry vol. and avoids high capital costs. (II) is ready for composting or controlled spreading.

L196 ANSWER 40 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-243741 [33] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-105974 [21]
TITLE: Synergistic herbicide combination - of
glufosinate ammonium and paraquat
DERWENT CLASS: C03
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FARH-C) HOECHST AG
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
RD 327020	A	19910710	(199133)*	EN		

<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
RD 327020 A		<u>RD 1991-327020</u>	<u>19910620</u>

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN/SEC.: A01N000-01

BASIC ABSTRACT:

RD 327020 A UPAB: 20050502

Combinations of glufosinate ammonium (I) and paraquat (II) exhibit **synergistically enhanced** herbicidal activity against annual grass and broad-leaved weeds and certain perennial tropical plants, e.g. Mimosa pudica and Desmodium procumbens.

In an example, (I) and (II) were tested on an annual grass (Poa annua) and a mixture of annual broad-leaved weeds (mostly Calendula arvensis, Descurainia sophia, Fumaria officinalis, Lamium amplexicaule, Rumex crispus, Sonchus arvensis, Stellaria media and Urtica urens) at application rates of (a) 600 g/ha (I), (b) 300 g/ha (I), (c) 600 g/ha (II), (d) 300 g/ha (II), and (e) 300 g/ha (I)+300 g/ha (II). **Control** of the grass was (a) 78, (b) 50, (c) 100, (d) **88**, (e) 100%. **Control** of the broad-leaved weeds was (a) 85, (b) 80, (c) 75, (d) 60, (e) 91%. @(-pp Dwg.No.0/0)

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C05-B01G; C07-D04A; C12-C09; C12-P06

L196 ANSWER 41 OF 86 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-225655 [30] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-097377 [16]
 TITLE: Dry water-soluble agriculturally acceptable compsn. -
 comprises N-phosphono:methyl glycine or its water-soluble
 salt and liquid surfactant
 DERWENT CLASS: C01
 INVENTOR: KUCHIKATA M; PRILL E J; RICHARDSON R O; SATO T; SURGANT J
 M; WRIGHT D R
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MONS-C) MONSANTO CO; (MONS-C) MONSANTO EURO SA
 COUNTRY COUNT: 29

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC	
EP 378985	A	19900725	(199030)*	EN			<--
WO 9007275	A	19900712	(199031)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
CA 2006816	A	19900630	(199037)	EN			<--
AU 9048333	A	19900801	(199042)	EN			<--
CN 1044206	A	19900801	(199117)	ZH			<--
EP 452366	A	19911023	(199143)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
ZA 8909965	A	19911127	(199201)	EN			<--
JP 04502618	W	19920514	(199226)	JA	15[0]	A01N057-20	<--
AU 635514	B	19930325	(199319)	EN		A01N025-12	<--
KR 9211035	B1	19921226	(199415)	KO		A01N057-20	<--
EP 378985	B1	19960626	(199630)	EN	15[0]	A01N057-20	<--
DE 68926737	E	19960801	(199636)	DE		A01N057-20	<--
ES 2088906	T3	19961001	(199645)	ES		A01N057-20	<--
US 5656572	A	19970812	(199738)	EN	11[0]	A01N033-02	<--
US 5872078	A	19990216	(199914)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
CA 2006816	C	19990330	(199931)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
JP 2938970	B2	19990825	(199940)	JA	14	A01N057-20	<--
IE 81246	B	20000726	(200056)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
EP 378985	B2	20010124	(200107)	EN		A01N057-20	<--
US 6228807	B1	20010508	(200128)	EN		A01N033-04	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 378985 A		<u>EP 1989-870207</u>	<u>19891221</u>
US 5656572 A	Cont of	<u>US 1988-292499</u>	<u>19881230</u>
US 5872078 A	Cont of	<u>US 1988-292499</u>	<u>19881230</u>
US 6228807 B1	Cont of	<u>US 1988-292499</u>	<u>19881230</u>

DE 68926737 E	<u>DE 1989-68926737 19891221</u>
DE 68926737 E	<u>EP 1989-870207 19891221</u>
ES 2088906 T3	<u>EP 1989-870207 19891221</u>
JP 04502618 W	<u>WO 1989-US5793 19891221</u>
KR 9211035 B1	<u>WO 1989-US5793 19891221</u>
JP 2938970 B2	<u>WO 1989-US5793 19891221</u>
CA 2006816 C	<u>CA 1989-2006816 19891228</u>
ZA 8909965 A	<u>ZA 1989-9965 19891228</u>
IE 81246 B	<u>IE 1989-4212 19891229</u>
AU 635514 B	<u>AU 1990-48333 19891221</u>
EP 452366 A	<u>EP 1990-901470 19891221</u>
JP 04502618 W	<u>JP 1990-501913 19891221</u>
JP 2938970 B2	<u>JP 1990-501913 19891221</u>
KR 9211035 B1	<u>KR 1990-701932 19900829</u>
US 5656572 A Div Ex	<u>US 1990-625516 19901211</u>
US 5872078 A Cont of	<u>US 1990-625516 19901211</u>
US 6228807 B1 Cont of	<u>US 1990-625516 19901211</u>
US 5656572 A	<u>US 1995-463844 19950605</u>
US 5872078 A Cont of	<u>US 1995-557371 19951113</u>
US 6228807 B1 Cont of	<u>US 1995-557371 19951113</u>
US 5872078 A Div Ex	<u>US 1996-726538 19961007</u>
US 6228807 B1 Cont of	<u>US 1996-726538 19961007</u>
US 5872078 A	<u>US 1997-898654 19970722</u>
US 6228807 B1	<u>US 1997-899297 19970723</u>

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 635514 B	Previous Publ	AU 9048333 A
DE 68926737 E	Based on	EP 378985 A
ES 2088906 T3	Based on	EP 378985 A
JP 2938970 B2	Previous Publ	JP 04502618 W
JP 04502618 W	Based on	WO 9007275 A
AU 635514 B	Based on	WO 9007275 A
JP 2938970 B2	Based on	WO 9007275 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1988-292499 19881230

US 1990-625516 19901211

US 1995-463844 19950605

US 1995-557371 19951113

US 1996-726538 19961007

US 1997-898654 19970722

US 1997-899297 19970723

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: A01N057-20

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0025-12 [I,A]; A01N0025-12 [I,C]; A01N0025-14 [I,A];
A01N0025-14 [I,C]; A01N0025-30 [I,A]; A01N0025-30 [I,C];
A01N0037-02 [I,A]; A01N0037-02 [I,C]; A01N0037-10 [I,A];
A01N0037-10 [I,C]

SECONDARY: A01N037-44

; A01N0039-00 [I,C]; A01N0039-04 [I,A]; A01N0043-34 [I,C]; A01N0043-40
[I,A]; A01N0043-42 [I,A]; A01N0043-48 [I,C]; A01N0043-50
[I,A]; A01N0043-64 [I,C]; A01N0043-70 [I,A]; A01N0047-28
[I,C]; A01N0047-30 [I,A]; A01N0057-00 [I,C]; A01N0057-20
[I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

EP 378985 A UPAB: 20050501

A dry water soluble agriculturally acceptable compsn. comprises N-phosphonomethylglycine and a liquid surfactant or a water soluble salt of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a liquid surfactant.

Pref. the water soluble salt is sodium, potassium or ammonium salt of N-phosphonomethylglycine. The compsn. is greater than about 60 mesh and comprises an additional surfactant. Water is present in the compsn. in an amount of 0.2 to 2 weight% of the compsn. The water soluble compsn. further comprises a co-herbicide which is a solid, present as a fine powder and is water insoluble and opt. includes a dispersing agent. The co-herbicide is selected from Oust, Divron, Glean, Simazine, Ally, Classic, Linuron and/or Atrazine. Alternatively the water insoluble co-herbicide is a liquid or solid present as a water dispersible granule and is selected from alachlor, atrazine, fomesafen, oxyfluorfen, feroe, Diuron, Allyl, Classic, Linuron, Oust and/or Glean. The liquid surfactant comprises a nonionic surfactant selected from a polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer, etc.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is useful for killing or controlling weeds. The compsn. has relatively low shipping costs, mix compatibility with various co-herbicides and additives which can be packaged in low cost, combustible containers and is easy to use with minimum user contact.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C05-B01J; C12-M09; C12-P05

Member(0008)

ABEQ JP 04502618 W UPAB 20050501

A dry water soluble agriculturally acceptable compsn. comprises N-phosphono methylglycine and a liq. surfactant or a water soluble salt of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a liq. surfactant.

Pref. the water soluble salt is sodium, potassium or ammonium salt of N-phosphono methylglycine. The compsn. is greater than about 60 mesh and comprises an additional surfactant water that is present in the compsn. in an amt. of 0.2-2wt.% of the compsn.. The water soluble compsn. further comprises a co-herbicide which is a solid, present as a fine powder and is water insoluble and opt. includes a dispersing agent. The co-herbicide is selected from Oust, Divron, Glean, Simazine, Ally, classic, Linuron and/or Atrazine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. is useful for killing or controlling weeds. The compsn. has relatively low shipping costs, mix compatibility with various co-herbicides and additives which can be packaged in low cost, combustible containers and is easy to use with minimum user contact.

L196 ANSWER 42 OF 86	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007	THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	1989-192108 [26]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	1983-746934; 1983-771065; 1983-776768; 1984-126975; 1984-133713; 1985-115915; 1985-158826; 1986-149859; 1987-087898; 1987-150199; 1987-185177; 1988-056532; 1988-147254; 1988-163185; 1989-122111; 1989-172711; 1989-220121; 1990-014998; 1990-044828; 1990-131771; 1990-131829; 1990-139471; 1990-200888; 1990-200893; 1990-209199; 1990-246019; 1990-253451; 1991-072428; 1991-206785; 1991-237320; 1991-245371; 1991-317540; 1991-324570; 1992-123445; 1992-150269; 1992-150271; 1992-199578; 1992-340137; 1993-067128; 1993-335955; 1994-064887; 1995-081051	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C1989-084993 [21]	
DOC. NO. NON-CPI:	N1989-146914 [21]	
TITLE:	Treating seeds with solution of urea and sulphuric acid - mainly present as mono:urea adduct, e.g. to eliminate residual material, improve germination, etc.	
DERWENT CLASS:	C03; D13; D23; P14	
INVENTOR:	YOUNG D C	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(UNOC-C) UNION OIL CO CALIFORNIA	

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 4834788	A	19890530	(198926)*	EN	11[0]	<--

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1982-442296</u>	<u>19821117</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1982-444667</u>	<u>19821126</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1982-453282</u>	<u>19821227</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1982-453496</u>	<u>19821227</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1983-455268</u>	<u>19830103</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1983-455317</u>	<u>19830103</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1983-482942</u>	<u>19830407</u>
US 4834788	A	<u>US 1987-9829</u>	<u>19870202</u>

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1983-455317 19830103

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: A01N0059-02 [I,A]; A01N0059-02 [I,C];
B27K0005-00 [I,A]; B27K0005-00 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 4834788 A UPAB: 20050428

Plant seeds are treated with an aqueous solution containing urea and H₂SO₄ at mole ratio 0.25-1.75.

Specifically the urea:H₂SO₄ ratio is 0.5-1.5, and at least 50 weight% of the H₂SO₄ is present as its monourea adduct, and the total of (I) and H₂SO₄ is at least 1 weight% of the solution

USE/ADVANTAGE - The method is used to remove extraneous material (e.g. lint from cotton seeds); to soften the hull or husk; to improve germination and storage stability; (for oilseeds) to increase oil extractability; (for grains) to improve processability, and to increase digestibility by animals. The process eliminates the need for complex mechanical equipment and high-energy, severe-caustic treatments. The urea/H₂SO₄ solns. are of low corrosivity; do not damage valuable parts of the seeds; add no toxic material, and increase the content of N and S nutrients.

MANUAL CODE: CPI: C04-A07D2; C05-C05; C10-A13D; C12-L09; C12-P04;
D03-G04; D10-A01

=> d ibib ed ab ind 43-86

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L196 ANSWER 43 OF 86 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92346012 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1822331
TITLE: Effect on renal net acid excretion of various mineral contents in three lots of a common pre-term formula.
AUTHOR: Tolle H G; Manz F; Diekmann L; Kalhoff H; Stock G J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungsinstitut fur Kinderernahrung, Dortmund, Fed. Rep.

of Germany.

SOURCE: Journal of trace elements and electrolytes in health and disease, (1991 Dec) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 235-8.
Journal code: 8807101. ISSN: 0931-2838.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199209

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 11 Sep 1992
Entered Medline: 1 Sep 1992

ED Entered STN: 11 Sep 1992
Last Updated on STN: 11 Sep 1992
Entered Medline: 1 Sep 1992

AB Three common lots (A, B, C) of a common formula for pre-term infants, which contained unintended, high differences in mineral contents were fed consecutively in a neonatal unit. In each feeding period parameters of calcium-phosphorus and acid-base metabolism were determined prospectively. Infants fed lot C showed unexpectedly high renal net acid excretion. In order to discover the origin of this different renal net acid excretion, the urinary concentration of further electrolytes, sulfate, urea and organic acids were determined retrospectively in three randomly selected groups with 10 pre-term infants each. Infants fed lot C showed a higher renal net acid excretion (2.97 mmol/kg per day) than infants fed lot A (1.75 mmol/kg per day) or lot B (1.72 mmol/kg per day). Based on the data of mineral and nitrogen intake and the urinary values of all main ions and urea it is assumed that the increased renal acid load in infants fed lot C is due to the additive effect of different mineral concentrations resulting in a low "alkali excess" (Na + K - Cl) of lot C and a decreased protein assimilation. The production of infant formulas for prematures should be more closely monitored to avoid marked deviation of the mineral contents in individual lots from the concentrations shown on the label.

CT *Acid-Base Equilibrium
Blood
Chlorides: AD, administration & dosage
Chlorides: UR, urine
Humans
Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
*Infant Food: AE, adverse effects
Infant Food: AN, analysis
Infant, Newborn
*Infant, Premature: PH, physiology
*Kidney: ME, metabolism
*Minerals: AD, administration & dosage
Minerals: AN, analysis
Potassium: AD, administration & dosage
Potassium: UR, urine
Sodium: AD, administration & dosage
Sodium: UR, urine
Urine

RN 7440-09-7 (Potassium); 7440-23-5 (Sodium)

CN 0 (Chlorides); 0 (Minerals)

L196 ANSWER 44 OF 86 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93239521 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7683012

TITLE: Van Gieson's picrofuchsin. The staining mechanisms for collagen and cytoplasm, and an examination of the dye diffusion rate model of differential staining.

AUTHOR: Prento P
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, University of Copenhagen, Hvidovre Hospital, Denmark.
 SOURCE: Histochemistry, (1993 Feb) Vol. 99, No. 2, pp. 163-74.
 Journal code: 0411300. ISSN: 0301-5564.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199305
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jun 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
 Entered Medline: 24 May 1993

ED Entered STN: 11 Jun 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996
 Entered Medline: 24 May 1993

AB The staining mechanism of van Gieson's picrofuchsin was studied by use of simple protein model systems and tissue sections, and by spectrophotometry and dialysis experiments. At the endpoint of the staining reaction (equilibrium) cytoplasm is yellow. Dye dilution experiments demonstrated that the highest affinity in the tissue section--picrofuchsin system is between binding sites in cytoplasmic protein and acid fuchsin. Nevertheless sections that were first stained in acid fuchsin (AcF) and then in picrofuchsin ended up with cytoplasm stained yellow. It was concluded that differences in the dye diffusion rates and differences in the permeability of tissue components cannot be invoked to explain the differential staining result. Model experiments with dissolved proteins demonstrated a positive relationship between protein concentration and uptake of picric acid (PA) from picrofuchsin. From this and experiments with additives (sodium dodecylsulphate , urea etc.) and organic solvents, it is proposed that coagulant interchain cross-linking at the high protein concentration of the cytoplasm masks potential dye-binding sites. This affects high affinity dyes with multiple binding sites more than small dyes, and so puts AcF at a disadvantage compared to PA. Staining of non-collagen proteins is mainly by hydrophobic bonding, involving ionic attractions, apolar bonds, and release of water. This mode of binding is relatively strong, decreases swelling and leads to slow dye exchange. Dye binding to collagen is mostly by hydrogen bonds, but in aqueous dye solvent nonpolar residues and charged residues may also participate. This structure remains relatively open during and after dye-binding, and the bound dye ions are therefore easily exchanged for other dye ions.

CT Ammonium Sulfate
 Animals
 *Collagen: CH, chemistry
 *Cytoplasm: CH, chemistry
 Dialysis
 Diffusion
 Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel
 Guinea Pigs
 Intestines: CH, chemistry
 Models, Chemical
 Pancreas: CH, chemistry
Phosphotungstic Acid
 Protein Binding
 Proteins: CH, chemistry
 *Rosaniline Dyes: CH, chemistry
 Skin: CH, chemistry
 Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate
 Solvents
 Spectrophotometry

*Staining and Labeling

Swine

Urea

RN 12067-99-1 (Phosphotungstic Acid); 151-21-3 (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate); 57-13-6 (Urea); 7783-20-2 (Ammonium Sulfate); 9007-34-5 (Collagen)

CN 0 (Proteins); 0 (Rosaniline Dyes); 0 (Solvents); 0 (picrofuchsin)

L196 ANSWER 45 OF 86 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79005947 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 690299

TITLE: Secretion of casein in cultures of mouse mammary epithelial cells on floating collagen gels.

AUTHOR: Enami J; Nandi S

SOURCE: Journal of dairy science, (1978 Jun) Vol. 61, No. 6, pp. 729-32.

Journal code: 2985126R. ISSN: 0022-0302.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197811

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 18 Nov 1978

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 18 Nov 1978

AB To study the effect of hormones on the secretion of casein, mammary epithelial cells were obtained from mid-pregnant mice and cultured on floating collagen gels in the presence of combinations of insulin, cortisol, and prolactin in serum-free culture medium. After labeling with phosphorus-32 labeled orthophosphate, the cells which had been cultured in the presence of all three hormones secreted hot-trichloroacetic acid precipitable radioactivity into the medium. The secreted materials were identified as three major mouse caseins by sodium dodecyl sulphate-urea polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis followed by autoradiography. The floating collagen gel culture method allows mouse mammary epithelial cells to differentiate and secrete all species of caseins in the presence of hormones. The present culture method and the phosphorus-32 labeling method will be applicable to the study of differentiation of mammary epithelial cells from a variety of mammalian species.

CT Check Tags: Female

Animals

*Caseins: SE, secretion

Cell Differentiation

Cells, Cultured

Collagen

Culture Media

Drug Synergism

Epithelial Cells

Epithelium: DE, drug effects

Epithelium: SE, secretion

*Hydrocortisone: PD, pharmacology

*Insulin: PD, pharmacology

*Mammary Glands, Animal: SE, secretion

Mice

Pregnancy

*Prolactin: PD, pharmacology

RN 11061-68-0 (Insulin); 50-23-7 (Hydrocortisone); 9002-62-4 (Prolactin);

9007-34-5 (Collagen)
CN 0 (Caseins); 0 (Culture Media)

L196 ANSWER 46 OF 86 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 6

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:295035 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000295035
TITLE: Boll openers in cotton: Effectiveness and
environmental influences.
AUTHOR(S): Stewart, Alexander M. [Reprint author]; Edmisten, Keith L.;
Wells, Randy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Crop Science, North Carolina State
University, NCSU, Raleigh, NC, 27695-7620, USA
SOURCE: Field Crops Research, (July, 2000) Vol. 67, No.
1, pp. 83-90. print.
ISSN: 0378-4290.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jul 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

ED Entered STN: 12 Jul 2000

Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The indeterminate growth of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) often results in a boll population at various stages of maturity when the crop is harvested. Boll opening compounds can be used to facilitate harvest by accelerating the opening of green bolls. Field trials were conducted at two locations in 1996 and 1997 to test the efficacy of four commercially available boll openers that stimulate ethylene production or desiccate the plant. Two of these boll openers are new to the marketplace: FinishTM, ethephon+cyclanilide (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid+1-(2,4-dichlorophenylaminocarbonyl)-cyclopropane carboxylic acid), and CottonQuickTM, ethephon+AMADS (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid+1-aminomethanamide dihydrogen tetraoxosulfate). Open bolls were hand harvested at 3-7 days intervals after application of the boll openers, and environmental conditions in conjunction with these harvests were recorded. The desiccant, paraquat (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride), was found to have erratic boll opening activity. Two products that contain ethephon plus the synergists cyclanilide or AMADS were found to have equal or higher rates of boll opening than ethephon alone. The rate of boll opening of all compounds was influenced more by the accumulation of heat units than by the amount of time following the application of boll openers. Although erratic, boll opening activity from paraquat application can be significant. Moreover, the reliability of ethephon based products, which are consistent boll openers, may be enhanced by formulations that contain a synergist. Heat unit accumulation may be used to predict and model the efficacy of boll opening with these harvest aides.

CC Agronomy - Fiber crops 52508
Plant physiology - Growth substances 51514

IT Major Concepts
Agronomy (Agriculture)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
CottonQuick [ethephon-AMADS mix]: boll opener;
Finish [ethephon-cyclanilide mix]: boll opener

ORGN Classifier
Malvaceae 26330
Super Taxa
Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
Organism Name
Gossypium hirsutum [cotton]: fiber crop
Taxa Notes
Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

RN 192863-28-8 (CottonQuick)
 192863-28-8 (ethephon-AMADS mix)

L196 ANSWER 47 OF 86 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
 STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:478408 BIOSIS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598492708
 TITLE: Property of controlled release compound
fertilizer for upland crops.
 AUTHOR(S): Lim, Dong-Kyu [Reprint author]; Chung, Yee-Keun [Reprint
 author]; Choi, Du-Hoi; Seong, Ki-Seok [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Agric. Sci. Technol. Inst., RDA, Suwon, South
 Korea
 SOURCE: RDA Journal of Agricultural Science Soil and Fertilizer, (
1995) Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 213-219.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: Korean
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 9 Nov 1995

ED Entered STN: 9 Nov 1995

Last Updated on STN: 9 Nov 1995

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060

Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069

Nutrition - Minerals 13206

Plant physiology - Nutrition 51504

Agronomy - Miscellaneous and mixed crops 52502

Soil science - Physics and chemistry 52805

Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807

IT Major Concepts

Agronomy (Agriculture); Biochemistry and Molecular

Biophysics; Nutrition; Soil Science

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE; CALCIUM SULFATE;

UREA

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

AMMONIUM SULFATE UREA; ARTIFICIAL RESINS; BINDERS;

CALCIUM SULFATE; DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE; DISSOLUTION RATE;

FILLERS; MATRIX AGENTS; PH; POTASSIUM CHLORIDE; TEMPERATURE;

UREA RESIN

ORGN Classifier

Angiospermae 25200

Super Taxa

Spermatophyta; Plantae

Organism Name

Angiospermae

Taxa Notes

Angiosperms, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

RN 7783-28-0 (DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE)

7447-40-7 (POTASSIUM CHLORIDE)

7778-18-9 (CALCIUM SULFATE)

57-13-6 (UREA)

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 STN DUPLICATE 8

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:398277 BIOSIS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598412577

TITLE: Stability investigations on the pyruvate decarboxylase from
 Zymomonas mobilis.

AUTHOR(S): Pohl, Martina; Mesch, Kathrin; Rodenbrock, Anja; Kula,
 Maria-Regina [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Enzymtechnol. Heinrich Heine Univ. Duesseldorf im
Forschungszentrum Juelich, Postfach 2050, D-52404 Juelich,
Germany

SOURCE: Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry, (1995)
Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 95-105.
CODEN: BABIEC. ISSN: 0885-4513.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 1995
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1995

ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 1995
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1995

AB Kinetic parameters of pyruvate decarboxylase (PDC) (EC 4.1.1.1) from *Zymomonas mobilis* have been determined in different buffers over the range of pH 6.0-6.5. PDC revealed half-maximal saturation concentrations (K-m) of 1.1-1.3 mM pyruvate and maximal velocities (V-maximum) of 120-150 units/mg in Mes/KOH, potassium phosphate, imidazole and glycine- phosphate buffers. By contrast, the data obtained in sodium citrate buffer suggest a 3-fold higher affinity for the substrate pyruvate (K-m = 0.45 mM), while the V-maximum is 20-46% lower compared with that in the other buffer systems. PDC exhibits low stability in buffers of pH less than 5.5 and more than 8.5, while it is relatively stable in neutral and even weakly alkaline buffers, provided that the cofactors thiamin diphosphate and Mg-2+ are present in sufficient amounts. Addition of sulphates such as Na-2SO-4 and MgSO-4 stabilize PDC even in acidic buffer solutions, while chlorides are destabilizing and enhance aggregation. PDC is stable to thermal denaturation up to 60 degree C. Thermal denaturation is irreversible and it coincides with aggregation (midpoint of the thermal-inactivation curve (T-m 63 degree C)). None of the tested chaotropic additives (urea, guanidium chloride, guanidine sulphate) were able to prevent aggregation. Additives like dithiothreitol and (NH-4)-2SO-4 enhance stability (T-m 65.4 degree C).

CC Comparative biochemistry 10010
Biochemistry methods - General 10050
Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Nucleic acids, purines and pyrimidines 10062
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biophysics - General 10502
Biophysics - Methods and techniques 10504
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes 10802
Enzymes - Methods 10804
Enzymes - Chemical and physical 10806
Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808
Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways 13002
Metabolism - Energy and respiratory metabolism 13003
Physiology and biochemistry of bacteria 31000
Food microbiology - Biosynthesis, bioassay and fermentation 39007

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Bioprocess Engineering;
Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Metabolism; Methods
and Techniques; Physiology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
PYRUVATE DECARBOXYLASE; EC 4.1.1.1

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BIOTECHNOLOGY; BUFFERS; CHAOTROPIC ADDITIVES; EC 4.1.1.1;
ENZYME STABILITY; KINETIC PARAMETERS; METHODS; MICHAELIS CONSTANT; PH;
STABILITY ENHANCEMENT

ORGN Classifier
Bacteria 05000

Super Taxa
 Microorganisms
 Organism Name
 bacteria
 Taxa Notes
 Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
 ORGN Classifier
 Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods 06700
 Super Taxa
 Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
 Organism Name
 facultatively anaerobic gram-negative rods
 Zymomonas mobilis
 Taxa Notes
 Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
 ORGN Classifier
 Microorganisms 01000
 Super Taxa
 Microorganisms
 Organism Name
 microorganism
 Taxa Notes
 Microorganisms
 RN 9001-04-1 (PYRUVATE DECARBOXYLASE)
 9001-04-1 (EC 4.1.1.1)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:23085 BIOSIS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199293012360; BA93:12360
 TITLE: STUDIES ON FOLIAR APPLICATION OF NUTRIENTS ON SEED YIELD OF
 CENCHRUS-CILIARIS UNDER RAINFED CONDITION.
 AUTHOR(S): DWIVEDI G K [Reprint author]; SINHA N C; DIXIT O P; TOMER P
 S
 CORPORATE SOURCE: INDIAN GRASSLAND AND FODDER RES INST, JHANSI 284 003
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Agronomy, (1991) Vol. 36, No.
 2, pp. 197-201.
 CODEN: IJAGAZ. ISSN: 0537-197X.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jan 1992
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1992

ED Entered STN: 6 Jan 1992

Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1992

AB A field experiment was conducted during 1986 and 1987 at the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi to elevate the significance of foliar nutrient (KNO₃, Urea, SSP, ZnSO₄, MgSO₄, KNO₃ + Urea, KNO₃ + ZnSO₄, Urea + ZnSO₄, Urea + SSP) at the rate of 2 kg/ha on seed yield of Cenchrus ciliaris. Foliar application of these nutrients significantly increased the seed yield over control showing its need during reproductive phase. Individual application of KNO₃ and urea gave higher seed yield as compared to MgSO₄, SSP, and ZnSO₄. Further the synergistic action on seed yield was evident when KNO₃ was combined with either urea or ZnSO₄. Physiological analysis indicated that higher seed yield in KNO₃ + urea and KNO₃ + ZnSO₄ was associated with efficient synthesis of sugar (26-30%) and its upward translocation to reproductive sites (21-23%). Further these nutrients increased the ratio of Chl a : Chl b (1.5-1.7) and increased the number of ear-head with large spike length. Biomass production was found in the order: KNO₃ + urea (92.5 q/ha) >

urea + SSP (80.1 q/ha) > urea + ZnSO₄ (79.3 q/ha) > KNO₃ + ZnSO₄ (78.0 q/ha).
 Seed vigour as judged by seen test weight was higher with MgSO₄.

CC Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
 Nutrition - Minerals 13206
 Plant physiology - Nutrition 51504
 Plant physiology - Growth, differentiation 51510
 Plant physiology - Reproduction 51512
 Agronomy - Forage crops and fodder 52506
 Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807

IT Major Concepts
Agronomy (Agriculture); Development; Nutrition;
 Reproduction; Soil Science

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 FORAGE FERTILIZER POTASSIUM NITRATE UREA
SUPERPHOSPHATE ZINC SULFATE MANGANESE SULFATE

ORGN Classifier
 Gramineae 25305
 Super Taxa
 Monocotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Monocots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants

RN 7757-79-1 (POTASSIUM NITRATE)
 57-13-6 (UREA)
 7733-02-0 (ZINC SULFATE)
 7785-87-7 (MANGANESE SULFATE)

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 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:33012 BIOSIS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199191022363; BA91:22363
 TITLE: TESTING AMMONIUM SULFATE HAVING IMPROVED PHYSICAL
 PROPERTIES.
 AUTHOR(S): LICHEV S [Reprint author]; SLAVOV D; CHERNEVA A; BOEV K
 CORPORATE SOURCE: N PUSHKAROV INST SOIL SCI PROGRAM YIELD, SOFIA, BULG
 SOURCE: Pochvoznanie i Agrokhimiya, (1990) Vol. 25, No.
 3, pp. 20-27.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: BULGARIAN
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Jan 1991
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 1991

ED Entered STN: 3 Jan 1991

Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 1991

AB The ammonium sulfate is produced as a fine-crystal waste product at the
 chemical works, Stara Zagora. Its poor physical properties, strong
 hygroscopicity and compactability hinder its usage in agriculture. A
 technology of granulating through pressing is developed for improving its user
 qualities. The products manufactured of pure ammonium sulfate, of ammonium
 sulfate with an additive of carbamide, of ammonium sulfate with an addition of
phosphorite, ammonium sulfate with an addition of carbamide and phosphorite,
 have been used on "phosphorus-potassium: background, on soils with neutral,
 slightly acidic and acidic reaction under conditions of pot- and precision
 field trials. Results of investigations show that when applied on soils with
 neutral reaction the ammonium sulfate ensures equal and higher results than
 the ammonium nitrate and carbamide. On soils with slightly acidic reaction
 the ammonium sulfate with an addition of phosphorite provides relatively equal
 results with ammonium nitrate and carbamide. On strongly acidic soil the
 results are unsatisfactory, particularly with sunflower where the plants die
 out in large numbers due to the high rates. The granulated ammonium sulfate
 has good physicochemical properties and when applied on soils with neutral

reaction it should be preferred as compared with ammonium nitrate and carbamide.

CC Biochemistry methods - General 10050
 Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
 Agronomy - Oil crops 52514
 Soil science - General and methods 52801
 Soil science - Physics and chemistry 52805
 Soil science - Fertility and applied studies 52807
 IT Major Concepts
 Agronomy (Agriculture); Biochemistry and Molecular
 Biophysics; Soil Science
 IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 SUNFLOWER GRANULATED AMMONIUM SULFATE AMMONIUM NITRATE
 CARBAMIDE ACIDIC SOIL
 ORGN Classifier
 Compositae 25840
 Super Taxa
 Dicotyledones; Angiospermae; Spermatophyta; Plantae
 Taxa Notes
 Angiosperms, Dicots, Plants, Spermatophytes, Vascular Plants
 RN 7783-20-2 (AMMONIUM SULFATE)
 6484-52-2 (AMMONIUM NITRATE)
 57-13-6 (CARBAMIDE)

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 STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:87048 BIOSIS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198885043820; BA85:43820
 TITLE: EFFECT OF MOISTURE CONTENT CHOPPING AND MODE OF
 PREPARATION OF CORN SILAGE ON FATTENING YOUNG
 BULLS.
 AUTHOR(S): TODOROV N A [Reprint author]; P"RVANOVA V I
 CORPORATE SOURCE: HIGH INST ZOOTECH VET MED, STARA ZAGORA, BULG
 SOURCE: Zhivotnov"dni Nauki, (1987) Vol. 24, No. 4, pp.
 12-18.
 CODEN: ZHVNAS. ISSN: 0514-7441.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: BULGARIAN
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Feb 1988
 Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 1988

ED Entered STN: 11 Feb 1988

Last Updated on STN: 11 Feb 1988

AB Five groups, each of 12 young bulls (Bulgarian Red cattle + Black and White
 Sires) crosses, were fattened for the age period of 9 to 17.5 months (190 to
 440 kg live weight) on corn silage prepared at the same area. Group 1 was fed
 corn silage prepared of corn at initial stage of wax ripeness with 30% dry
 matter content; group 2, group 3, group 4 and group 5 received corn silage
 prepared of corn at a stage beyond wax ripeness with 46-48% dry matter content
 but chopped and prepared after a different method. Silage for animals of
 group 3 underwent further treatment using a 100/100 mm screen placed under the
 chopping device of the silage combine. Animal diet of group 4 was composed of
 ground corn cobs and chopped vegetative mass silaged separately. For the
 animals of group 5 was prepared complete diet silage of corn and additives.
 For animal diet of the first four groups were used the same additives that
 were dispensed at feeding. Hereat 1 kg dry matter was supplemented with 20 g
 urea, 9 g dicalcium phosphate, 4.6 g ammonium sulfate, 3.7 g sodium chloride,
 1.8 g a trace element mixture, 0.17 g manganese sulfate and 1.8 g vitamin
 premix (vitamins A and D). The average dry matter intake of group 1, group 2,

group 3, group 4 and group 5 was 6.68 kg, 7.17 kg, 7.58 kg, 7.30 kg and 7.00 kg; the consumed feed units (1FU = 0.6 kg starch equivalents) daily were 6.33, 6.81, 7.21, 6.99 and 6.92; the average daily gain - 884 g, 919 g, 915 g, 1052, and 946 g; feed units gain ratio 7.16, 7.41, 7.55, 6.64 and 7.32; the dressing percentage - 55.3, 55.0, 54.4, 54.2 and 52.9% and carcass fat content - 10.1, 11.4, 10.2, 11.4 and 10.0% respectively. A trend was observed towards enhanced growth but worsened utilization of feed on using silage with a higher percentage of dry matter or finely chopped silage. The separately silaged ground cobs and chopped vegetative mass provided for higher growth and better utilization of feed compared to whole crop silage. On feeding complete diet silage a tendency was observed towards higher growth and better utilization of feed than on feeding young bulls corn silage and the same additives that were added to the complete diet silage.

- CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
 Biochemistry studies - Lipids 10066
 Biochemistry studies - Minerals 10069
 Physiology - General 12002
 Metabolism - Lipids 13006
 Nutrition - General dietary studies 13214
 Nutrition - Lipids 13222
 Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Physiology and biochemistry 18004
 Animal production - Feeds and feeding 26504
- IT Major Concepts
 Animal Husbandry (Agriculture); Metabolism; Nutrition;
 Physiology; Skeletal System (Movement and Support)
- IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
UREA DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE AMMONIUM SULFATE
 SODIUM CHLORIDE ADDITIVES
- ORGN Classifier
 Bovidae 85715
 Super Taxa
 Artiodactyla; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Taxa Notes
 Animals, Artiodactyls, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates,
 Nonhuman Mammals, Vertebrates
- RN 57-13-6 (UREA)
 7757-93-9 (DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE)
 7783-20-2 (AMMONIUM SULFATE)
 7647-14-5 (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

L196 ANSWER 52 OF 86 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76123061 EMBASE Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1976123061
 TITLE: A comparison of thymidylate synthetase activities from 5 fluorodeoxyuridine sensitive and resistant variants of mouse neuroblastoma.
 AUTHOR: Baskin F.; Rosenberg R.N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Neurol., Southwest. Med. Sch., Univ. Texas, Hlth Sci. Cent., Dallas, Tex. 75235, United States
 SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry, (1975) Vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 233-238. .
 CODEN: JONRA
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 030 Pharmacology
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors previously described a 5 fluorodeoxyuridine (FUdR) resistant variant of mouse neuroblastoma possessing an 8 fold elevation in methylenetetrahydrofolate: dUrd 5' P C methyltransferase (EC 2.1.1.b) [trivial name: thymidylate synthetase] specific activity relative to that of the sensitive parental clone. This increased specific activity is not associated with a change in cytoplasmic inhibitors or activators, a decreased degradation rate of the enzyme, or the synthesis of a new species with an increased Vmax, but appears to represent an increased synthesis of the enzyme species found in the sensitive parental clone. More resistant cell populations demonstrate even higher specific activities of this enzyme. The enzymatic activities from both the FUdR sensitive and resistant cells have identical stabilities to sonication, freezing, heat, urea, and sodium dodecyl sulfate, are equally and strongly inhibited by 5 fluorodeoxyuridine 5' phosphate, and have the same affinity for the substrate 2' deoxyuridine 5' phosphate ($K_m=1.4 \times 10^{-6}M$). Both are stimulated by the addition of mercaptans and partially protected from heat denaturation in the presence of substrate. Unlike Don Chinese hamster cells (Conrad & Ruddle 1972) an actinomycin D pulse of neuroblastoma cells in monolayer culture did not increase the thymidylate synthetase specific activity. Mixed growth of FUdR sensitive and resistant cells produced only additive activities.

CT Medical Descriptors:

- *cancer cell
- *cell culture
- *cytoplasm
- *dose response
- *drug determination
- *drug toxicity
- *histochemistry
- *mouse
- *neuroblastoma
- drug response
- cytology
- theoretical study
- in vitro study
- Drug Descriptors:
- *dodecyl sulfate
- *floxuridine
- *folic acid
- *dactinomycin
- *thymidylate synthase
- *urea
- radioisotope

RN (dodecyl sulfate) 151-41-7; (floxuridine) 50-91-9; (folic acid) 59-30-3, 6484-89-5; (dactinomycin) 1402-38-6, 1402-58-0, 50-76-0; (thymidylate synthase) 9031-61-2; (urea) 57-13-6

CO Schwartz mann

L196 ANSWER 53 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:79560 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19971905047

TITLE: Influence of various zinc sources on availability of N, P and Zn in sorghum-wheat cropping system

AUTHOR: Indulkar, B. S.; Malewar, G. U.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Deptt. of Agril. Chemistry and Soil Science, College of Agriculture, Latur 413 512, India.

SOURCE: Journal of Soils and Crops, (1996) Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 139-141. 12 ref.

ISSN: 0971-2836

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jul 1997
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 1997

ED Entered STN: 9 Jul 1997

Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 1997

AB A field experiment conducted in India in 1985-86 used three sources of zinc (zinc sulphate, zincated urea and zincated suphala) blended with N and NP carriers. Additive effects were observed on the availability of nitrogen, phosphorus and zinc in a sorghum-wheat cropping system. Zincated suphala proved to be a good source of available zinc, nitrogen and phosphorus. Application of 10 t FYM/ha resulted in significantly higher availability of N, P and Zn over the control in sorghum and improved the magnitude of availability of N, P and Zn in the succeeding wheat crop in the presence as well as the absence of an inorganic zinc source. The build up of zinc was adequate even after its removal by the sorghum-wheat cropping system.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments; FF150 Plant Cropping Systems; JJ200 Soil Chemistry and Mineralogy

SC CA; OG; SO; CR; EC; ZC; OS; 6T; OQ

GT India

BT Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants; South Asia; Asia; Developing Countries; Commonwealth of Nations

CT zinc; sources; availability; wheat; nitrogen; phosphorus; soil; zinc fertilizers; sequential cropping; fertilizers; farmyard manure; residual effects; mineral uptake

RN 7440-66-6; 7727-37-9; 7723-14-0

ORGN sorghum; Triticum

L196 ANSWER 54 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:32038 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19911952042

TITLE: Development of compaction and bulk blending in Guatemala

AUTHOR: Rodriguez, C. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertilizer Consultant, Guatemala City, C.A. 01011, Guatemala.

SOURCE: Special Publication - International Fertilizer Development Center, (1990) No. IFDC-SP-14, pp. 72-82. 7 ref.

Price: Conference paper; Journal article

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Straight nitrogen products such as urea and ammonium sulfate account for > 50% of the Guatemalan fertilizer market. The rest of the market is composed of NP and NPK fertilizers manufactured in Guatemala by bulk blending or compaction and imported granular fertilizers manufactured by wet-type granulation processes. The compaction industry was developed to penetrate that part of the market that did not accept bulk blends. A compaction plant is described and a flow diagram is given. The cost of a compaction plant is substantially lower than any wet granulation plant but is higher than a bulk-blending plant. The return on investment is good because of the lower cost of the fine and nongranular raw materials used. The following raw materials are used: prilled urea, standard ammonium sulfate, fine monoammonium phosphate, powdered high reactivity phosphate rock, standard muriate of potash, kieserite fines, boron fines, zinc oxide fines, and ground calcium sulfate from local mines. All of these are also bagged and sold for direct application. Having three sources of nitrogen, two sources of phosphate, and a filler allows great flexibility in modifying formulations to incorporate economic factors based on the price of

raw materials and agronomic factors based on soil analysis and crop peculiarities. Another advantage of a compaction installation is its capability to produce granular compounds for use in bulk blending operations.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments; EE140 Input Supply Industries (Macroeconomics)
 SC CA; AG; SO; OS
 GT Guatemala; Latin America
 BT Central America; America; Developing Countries; CACM; Latin America
 CT Fertilizer industry; compaction; bulk blending;
fertilizer technology

L196 ANSWER 55 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:108429 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19911958889

TITLE: Mixed fertilizer granulation:
 the technology for South East Asian countries

AUTHOR: Doshi, S. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertiplant Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bandra,
 Bombay-400 050, India.

SOURCE: Proceedings of Fertilizer Asia Conference and
 Exhibition (FACE) held Manila, Philippines, October
 15-18, 1989. Preprints, (1989) pp.
 319-331.

Publisher: The British Sulphur Corporation Ltd.
 London

Meeting Info.: Proceedings of Fertilizer Asia
 Conference and Exhibition (FACE) held Manila,
 Philippines, October 15-18, 1989. Preprints.
 ISBN: 0-902777-94-7

PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB A mixed fertilizer granulation process has been developed that uses water to agglomerate solid raw materials and does not involve chemical reactions between liquids such as ammonia and phosphoric or nitric acid. Neither steam nor urea melt is required. Solid raw materials such as di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), ammonium sulphate, urea, muriate of potash (MOP), superphosphate (SSP/TSP), filler, etc. are converted into strong granules with the desired particle size and chemical composition. Even "off-grade" NPK fertilizers and plant sweepings are used. The equipment needed is simple; essentially a bulk-blending plant to which a granulator, dryer, cooler and recycle units have been added. The appropriateness and cost effectiveness of this technology for the developing countries of South East Asia are discussed and the Indian experience is outlined.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; SO; OS

GT South East Asia

BT Asia

CT Fertilizer technology; granulation; fertilizers

L196 ANSWER 56 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:35183 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19912305684

TITLE: Natural adjuvants for biocontrol of
 soil-borne diseases

AUTHOR: Sun, S. K.; Huang, J. W.; Chow, P.N.P. [EDITOR];

Grant, C.A. [EDITOR]; Hinshalwood, A.M. [EDITOR];
 Simundsson, E. [EDITOR]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Plant Pathology, National Chung Hsing
 University, Taichung, Taiwan.
 SOURCE: Adjuvants and agrochemicals. Volume I. Mode of
 action and physiological activity, (1989)
 pp. 193-202. 15 ref.
 Publisher: CRC Press, Inc. Boca Raton, Florida
 Meeting Info.: Adjuvants and agrochemicals. Volume
 I. Mode of action and physiological activity.
 ISBN: 0-8493-6532-5
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994
 ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994
 AB S-H mixture was effective against Fusarium wilt diseases and some other
 soilborne diseases. The mixture consists of 4.4% bagasse; 8.4% rice husks;
 4.25% oyster shell powder; 8.25% urea; 1.04% potassium nitrate; 13.16% calcium
superphosphate; and 60.5% mineral ash (31% silicon dioxide, 44% calcium oxide,
 1.7% magnesium oxide, 18% aluminium oxide and 1% ferrous oxide). When infested
 sandy soil was amended with 1% (w/w) S-H mixture, the population of F.
 oxysporum f.sp. niveum decreased by 92% in 1 month compared with unamended
 soil, where the population decreased by 55%. In unamended soil, 36% of
 chlamydospores of F. oxysporum f.sp. niveum germinated; in soil-amended S-H
mixture, only 4% germinated. In artificially infested soil, S-H mixture
 inhibited disease incidence completely, compared with 94% of watermelon plants
 infected 38 days after planting in unamended soil. S-H mixture also enhanced
 plant growth by increasing root weight and root number c. 3 and 6 times,
 respectively. Naturally, infested fields were amended with S-H mixture at a
 rate of 900 to 1000 kg/ha for watermelon wilt control. S-H mixture controlled
 76 and 84% of Fusarium wilt of watermelon in soils which contained 600
 propagules of F. oxysporum f.sp. niveum/g soil. In soil with high population
 (1200 to 3400 propagules/g soil) S-H mixture controlled 61 and 57% of the
 disease. The effect of S-H mixture in controlling radish yellows can be
enhanced by adding chopped cabbage leaves in the amendment, but the
effectiveness of S-H mixture can be nullified when the inoculum density is
 over 5×10^3 propagules/g soil, when soil pH is too low (5.0) or too high
 (7.8), or by use of ammonium sulfate or urea, the latter of which may cause
 toxic injury to germinating seeds because urea has been included in the S-H
mixture.
 CC HH400 Pesticides and Drugs (General); HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and
 Weed Management (General); FF100 Plant Production; FF600 Pests, Pathogens
 and Biogenic Diseases of Plants (Discontinued March 2000)
 SC HO; CA; PE; EC; CR; OM; OC
 BT Fusarium oxysporum; Fusarium; Deuteromycotina; Eumycota; fungi;
 Capparidales; dicotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants; Citrullus;
 Cucurbitaceae; Violales; Brassica oleracea; Brassica; Brassicaceae;
 Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons
 CT Watermelons; control; Adjuvants; disease
control; Cabbages; plant residues; utilization; diseases;
 Sugarcane; fruit vegetables; tropical fruits; fruit crops; vegetables;
 tropical crops; sugar crops; plant pathology; plant pathogenic
fungi
 ST S-H mixture; International Symposium on Adjuvants for
Agrochemicals
 ORGN Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. niveum; Brassicaceae; fungi; Citrullus
 lanatus; Brassica oleracea var. capitata; Saccharum

L196 ANSWER 57 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:83198 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19911956956

TITLE: Mixed fertilizer granulation:
the technology for Developing Countries

AUTHOR: Doshi, S. R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertiplant Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bandra,
Bombay-400 050, India.

SOURCE: Fertilizer Latin America-International Conference
held Caracas, Venezuela, April 9-12, 1989.
Preprints, (1989) pp. 177-187.
Publisher: The British Sulphur Corp., Ltd. London,
WC1X 0AD
Meeting Info.: Fertilizer Latin America-
International Conference held Caracas, Venezuela,
April 9-12, 1989. Preprints.
ISBN: 0-902777-92-0

PUB. COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB A mixed fertilizer granulation process is described that uses water to
agglomerate solids and does not involve chemical reactions or require the use
of liquids such as ammonia, phosphoric acid, or nitric acid. Not even steam is
required. Solid raw materials such as diammonium phosphate (DAP), ammonium
sulfate, urea, muriate of potash (MOP), single superphosphate (SSP), fillers,
etc. can be converted into strong granules with the desired particle size and
chemical composition. Even "off-grade" NPK fertilizers and plant sweepings can
be used. The equipment needed is essentially a small bulk-blending plant to
which a granulator, dryer, cooler and recycle equipment have been added. The
estimated cost for a 150 t/d plant is given. The appropriateness and cost
effectiveness of this technology for developing countries are discussed and
Indian experience is outlined.

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; SO; OS

CT Fertilizer technology; granulation

L196 ANSWER 58 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:9518 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19891930280

TITLE: Fertilizer with a degradative coating

AUTHOR: Fujita, T.; Yamashita, Y.; Yoshida, S.; Yamahira, K.

SOURCE: European Patent Application, (1988) No. EP
0 252 553, pp. 26. Issued Jan. 13, 1988. Applied
Japan 7, 1986. Assigned to Chisso Corp., Osaka-shi,
Osaka-fu, Japan.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Miscellaneous

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB A fertilizer is provided with a degradative coating having a high
adjustability in both the dissolving-out properties of the fertilizer and the
degradativity of the remaining coating after the dissolving-out. Suitable
fertilizers are granular ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium

nitrate, urea, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, potassium phosphate, calcium phosphate and composite fertilizer composed of two or more of the above. The coating comprises, as its active ingredient, at least one polyolefin resin and at least one rubbery resin and/or ethylene-vinyl acetate-carbon monoxide copolymer. The rubbery resin:polyolefin resin wt ratio is 0.1-1.5. The coating may also contain a filler which is difficultly soluble or insoluble in water and is selected from talc, clay, diatomaceous earth, silica, metal silicates, calcium carbonate, sulfur, metal oxides and starch, each in powder form. [TVA]

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments
SC SO; CA; OS
CT Fertilizer technology; coatings; slow release
fertilizers; patents

L196 ANSWER 59 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:1517 CABA Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19871402123
TITLE: Chemical conservation of green feeds
AUTHOR: Mel'nik, I. A.
SOURCE: Khimiya v Sel'skom Khozyaistve, (1987)
Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 35-37.
ISSN: 0235-2516
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Green herbage was ensiled with a mixture of low-molecular weight fatty acids (LMWFA) or acetic, salicylic, formic or other acids. LMWFA contained formic acid 28-35, acetic acid 25-35, propionic acid 5-20, butyric acid 2 and water 25-30%. Compared with untreated silage, that with the acids retained 88 to 92% of the initial nutrients, of which 15 to 20% were more utilized. Other silage preservatives developed in the All-Union Institute of Feeds, USSR, were VIK-1 and VIK-2 primarily meant for treating green maize and other feeds, but satisfactory for treating lucerne, clover and other protein-rich grass. LMWFA were usually added to the ensiling mass at 5 kg/t. To conserve 1 t of maize required 3 litres formic acid, 5 litres acetic acid, 3 litres propionic acid, 2 kg benzoic acid, 3 kg sodium pyrosulphite and 3.5 to 4 litres of "Vikher" preparation. In addition, a freshly prepared solution of a silage fermenter was added at 10 to 15 g/t. To increase the feed value of maize silage from 60-70 to 95-110 g digestible protein/feed unit required enriching the ensiling mass with urea, diammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate and anhydrous ammonia. Before applying the organic acids to the ensiling mass, it was necessary to dilute them 1:2 or 1:3 with water.

CC RR110 Feed Storage and Preservation (Discontinued March 2000); RR000 Forage and Feed Products (Non-human); RR130 Feed Additives; RR300 Feed Composition and Quality

SC ZA; ZB; CA; BE; EC; CR; ON; OG; 6P

BT Zea; Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants

CT Herbage; chemical preservation; Silage additives; fatty acids; acetic acid; salicylic acid; formic acid; silage; maize

RN 64-19-7; 69-72-7; 64-18-6

ORGN Zea mays

L196 ANSWER 60 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:7311 CABA Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19881917317
TITLE: Effect of some additives on the

thermochemical decomposition of phosphogypsum

AUTHOR: Gruncharov, I.; Pelovski, Y.; Kirilov, P.; Dombalov, I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Higher Inst. of Chem. Technology, Sofia 1156, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: Gypsum and Lime, (1986) No. 205, pp. 385-388. 3 fig. 14 ref.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB The effect of additives on the thermochemical decomposition of phosphogypsum in reducing gas medium was studied. Sodium chloride, calcium chloride, a mixture of the two, pyrite dross, carbamide, ammonium sulphate, sodium silicofluoride, wasted vanadium catalyst, sodium carbonate, pyrite concentrate and others were tested. Suitable additives decrease the activation energy of the process. Calcium chloride and pyrite concentrate were the most effective of those tested. When these additives are used, the energy consumption is reduced and the concentration of SO₂ in the processing of phosphogypsum to lime and sulphuric acid is increased. [TVA]

CC ZZ331 Plant Ecology; JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; SO; EC; OS

CT Fertilizer technology; processing; phosphogypsum; THERMAL DEGRADATION; additives

L196 ANSWER 61 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:132786 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19851900560

TITLE: Sulfur concrete for acid resistance

AUTHOR: Pickard, S. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sulcon, Inc., Champaign, IL 61820, USA.

SOURCE: Chemical Engineering, (1985) Vol. 92, No. 15, pp. 77-78, 80. 5 fig., 2 tab.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Sulfur concrete (SC) is a thermoplastic material that is produced by mixing modified molten sulfur with mineral fillers and aggregates, at 270-285[deg]F. The molten sulfur acts as a binder for the concrete. This yields a very-high-strength material with an average compression strength of 8,000 psi. Flexural strength is 750 psi. Since there is no alkaline binder in the mix, SC resists acids and other chemicals. Included are nitric, phosphoric, and sulfuric acids, ammonium nitrate and sulfate, and urea. Among suitable applications are: leach tanks and concentration cells in mineral-processing plants; acid-loading rack-area slabs in chemical plants; foundations and slabs underneath pickling trains in metal-finishing plants; and slabs, trenches and sumps in fertilizer plants. [TVA]

CC JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; SO; OS

CT Fertilizer technology; linings

ST sulphur concrete

L196 ANSWER 62 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:92864 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19861906958
 TITLE: Granulation of urea based NPK
 AUTHOR: Sisto, A.; Escalante, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fertimex, Mexico 03020, DF Mexico.
 SOURCE: Proceedings of the 35th annual meeting Fertilizer Industry Round Table (held Atlanta, GA, Oct 29-31, 1985), (1985) pp. 72-77. 3 fig., 3 tab.
 Publisher: Fertilizer Industry Round Table. Glen Arm, MD
 Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the 35th annual meeting Fertilizer Industry Round Table (held Atlanta, GA, Oct 29-31, 1985).
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Pilot plant tests were made to determine the conditions required for optimum production of NPK fertilizer using urea and ammonium sulfate as raw materials. The latter was included as a source of sulfur and instead of a filler. The process includes the production of monoammonium phosphate and ammonium sulfate in a preneutralizer and the subsequent addition of urea, potassium chloride, and more ammonium sulfate, if necessary, to a pug mill granulator in order to obtain a 17-17-17 end product. A recycle:product ratio of 4-6 was maintained. Behavior of the product within the dryer was satisfactory <less or => 85[deg]C, after which a buildup of the material was noted. Operation with 75% of the ammonium sulfate produced in the preneutralizer by reacting sulfuric acid with ammonia and the remaining 25% added as crystals to the recycle was the most acceptable method. [TVA]

CC EE140 Input Supply Industries (Macroeconomics); JJ700 Fertilizers and other Amendments

SC CA; AG; SO; OS

BT compound fertilizers; fertilizers

CT Fertilizer technology; granulation; NPK fertilizers; raw materials; urea

ST Fertilizer Industry Round Table

RN 57-13-6

L196 ANSWER 63 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:71080 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19841456933

TITLE: Efficiency of supplementing silage with urea and Glauber's salt [sodium sulphate.10H2O]

AUTHOR: Ulit'ko, V. E.; Pykhtina, L. A.; Bryuzgin, V. A.; Rodionovskii, A. K.

SOURCE: Zhivotnovodstvo, (1983) No. 12, pp. 49-50.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Haylage was prepared from a mixture of barley and pea plants cut at milky-wax ripeness, as was silage from a mixture of maize cut at milky-wax ripeness and sunflower cut at the flowering phase. The haylage or silage was prepared without or with urea and sodium sulphate.10H2O (Glauber's salt) at 5 and 0.5 kg/1000 kg. Silage with urea and sodium sulphate contained crude protein 4.9% DM and carotene 24.9 mg/kg, that without contained 3.5% DM and 19.6 mg/kg.

Bestuzhev cows in their 2nd to 3rd months of lactation were in 3 groups of 8 each and given daily for 116 days thermochemically-treated spring wheat straw 5, grass meal 1, normal silage from maize and sunflower 21, feed molasses 1, concentrates 2.52 kg, NaCl and monosodium phosphate; or that ration with the normal silage replaced with the silage containing urea and sodium sulphate; or that ration with the straw replaced by 15.2 kg haylage [with urea and sodium sulphate ?] and the amount of silage and concentrates reduced by 10.5 kg and 1.55 kg, respectively. The 3 rations, in that order, contained daily 8.77, 8.52 and 8.71 feed units and 1020, 1047 and 1052 g digestible protein. Total amount of milk produced, corrected to 3.6% fat, was 672, 692 and 658 kg. Cost of production was 1.35, 1.19 and 1.23 feed units, 144, 147 and 149 g digestible protein, and 390, 242 and 137 g concentrates per kg milk. Rumen contents contained volatile fatty acids 3.21, 3.93 and 3.67 mEq/100 ml; and ammonia 26.9, 22.7 and 18.2 mg/100 ml.

CC LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses); LL110 Dairy Animals; RR000 Forage and Feed Products (Non-human)
 SC ZA; ZB; CA; BE; ON; OD; 6T
 BT female animals; animals; Poaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; angiosperms; Spermatophyta; plants; Hordeum; Bos; Bovidae; ruminants; Artiodactyla; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata; ungulates; Zea
 CT Silage; additives; cows; feeding; SODIUM SULFATE; urea; treatment; milk yield; Maize silage; SULFATES; Sodium; haylage; Wheat straw; barley
 RN 7757-82-6; 57-13-6; 7440-23-5
 ORGN Hordeum; Hordeum vulgare; cattle; Zea mays

L196 ANSWER 64 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:80373 CABA Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19831446319
 TITLE: Effectiveness of urea with conditioning additives as components of mixed feeds

AUTHOR: D'yakov, I. P.; Zotkin, V. I.; Perelygin, V. A.
 SOURCE: Khimiya v Sel'skom Khozyaistve, (1983)
 Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 42-45.
 ISSN: 0235-2516

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB Young Simmental bulls were in 5 groups and given a diet based on barley, wheat, wheat bran and grass and containing sunflower oilmeal, or normal urea, or urea with ammonium sulphate, or amide phosphate alone, or with urea and ammonium sulphate. Average daily bodyweight gain was, in that order, 1145, 1077, 1092, 1137 and 1143 g, and, when the trial was repeated on a commercial scale, 1133, 1054, 1109, 1110 and 1135 g. Essential amino acid content of lean was 531.2, 363.5, 401.8, 448.1 and 525.0 g/kg air DM. The diet with urea alone gave least values for nutrient digestibility.

CC LL520 Animal Nutrition (Production Responses)
 SC ZA; ZB; CA; BE; ON
 BT Bos; Bovidae; ruminants; Artiodactyla; ungulates; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata; animals
 CT urea; feeding
 RN 57-13-6
 ORGN cattle

L196 ANSWER 65 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:55571 CABA Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19790860585
 TITLE: Amino acid composition of bacterial and protozoan proteins in the rumen of sheep fed with nonprotein nitrogen sources combined with sulphur-containing additions and lysine
 AUTHOR: Tarakanov, B. V.; Adamova, O. M.
 SOURCE: Prikladnaya Biokhimiya i Mikrobiologiya, (1977) Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 213-218.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994
 ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994
 AB The changes in the amino-acid composition of the ruminal protozoa (ciliates) of sheep given amidophosphate, methionine, lysine, urea and sodium sulphate separately or in various combinations are tabulated. The nutritional value of protozoan proteins to the sheep given these additives appears to be minimal, differing from the control by 0.4 to 1.95 g (which includes protozoan and bacterial proteins). The most significant amino-acid changes were detected after the administration of lysine.
 CC TT200 Medical and Veterinary Protozoology Records (Discontinued 1995)
 SC CA; VE; PA; OY
 BT Artiodactyla; ungulates; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata; animals; Ovis; Bovidae; ruminants; invertebrates
 CT ruminant symbionts; ciliates; parasites
 ST amino acid composition & host diet
 ORGN Ruminants; sheep; protozoa
 L196 ANSWER 66 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:102567 CABA Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19781945701
 TITLE: Detoxification of atrazine by chemical treatments
 AUTHOR: Agnihotri, N. P.; Panday, S. Y.; Jain, H. K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Agricultural Chemicals, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-110012, India.
 SOURCE: Indian Journal of Agricultural Chemistry, (1976) Vol. 9, No. 1/2, pp. 15-22. 5 ref.
 ISSN: 0367-8229
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994
 ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994
 AB With soil samples from three different soil types treated with 6 ppm atrazine and incubated at 3 deg C for 5 weeks degradation was maximum in acid soils, intermediate in alkaline soil and lowest in neutral soil. When added before incubation to the atrazine-treated samples, citric and oxalic acid treatments were very effective in accelerating atrazine degradation (with citric acid treatment, atrazine residues could be brought down to a non-detectable level within 5 weeks). Ammonium sulphate and urea slightly enhanced atrazine degradation in acid and neutral soils but suppressed it in alkaline soil. Acetic acid and phosphoric acid treatments were effective only in alkaline soil. Treatment with IDET-20 (surfactant) increased the persistence of atrazine in all soils.
 CC FF000 Plant Science (General); HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and Weed Management (General); HH400 Pesticides and Drugs (General); JJ000 Soil

Science (General)
 SC CA; SO; PE; EC; OS; OW
 GT India
 BT pesticides; triazine herbicides; herbicides; South Asia; Asia
 CT herbicides; atrazine; persistence; amendments; interactions; degradation;
 pH; usage; additives; wetters; soil
 ST degradation in soil
 RN 1912-24-9

L196 ANSWER 67 OF 86 CABA COPYRIGHT 2007 CABI on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 74:99269 CABA Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19742306084
 TITLE: Third Progress Report of the East African Herbicide
 Research Project - R. 2557, January-June 1973
 AUTHOR: Terry, P. J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: EAC Trop. Pestic. Res. Inst., P.O. Box 3024, Arusha,
 Tanzania.
 SOURCE: Third Progress Report of the East African Herbicide
 Research Project - R. 2557, January-June 1973, (
1973) pp. 12. 1 ref. Arusha, East African
 Community Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
 PUB. COUNTRY: Tanzania, United Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Miscellaneous
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994

Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB P. 6 Bentazone at different stages of bean growth. Selective control of weeds
 in French beans by bentazone at up to 4 kg/ha last year prompted further
 studies this year. Bentazone e.c. (BAS-3517H) at 2-4 kg/ha was applied to cv.
 Prince at the 2-unifoliate and 3-trifoliate leaf stages or at flowering.
 Phytotoxicity occurred at all stages but was particularly severe at the earliest
 stage. <new para>ADDITIONAL ABSTRACT: <new para>P.9 Inter-action of glyphosate
 with nitrogenous compounds to control C. rotundus. No useful interactions were
 observed between glyphosate at 0.25-2 kg/ha and admixtures of 1-4 kg ammonium
sulphate, urea, or diammonium hydrogen phosphate/ha 1 month after application
 to C. rotundus foliage. See also WA 22, 2893.

CC HH000 Pathogen, Pest, Parasite and Weed Management (General); FF500 Weeds
 and Noxious Plants

SC CA; SO; CR; HO; PL; PE; EC; OW; OW

GT Tanzania

BT pesticides; herbicides; organophosphorus herbicides;
 plants; Phaseolus; Fabaceae; Fabales; dicotyledons; angiosperms;
 Spermatophyta; Cyperus; Cyperaceae; Cyperales; monocotyledons; East
 Africa; Africa South of Sahara; Africa

CT Crops; Herbicides; Application; weed control; chemicals;
 bentazone; usage; vegetables; varietal susceptibility; damage; Fertility;
control; glyphosate; weeds; mixtures; interactions;
 urea; crop management; FERTILIZATION; carriers;
additives; soil

ST Vegetable and herb; Formulation; Emulsions/e.c; growth
 stage, effect; tolerance/sensitivity; germination,
effect; rates, effect; formulation,
effect; soil factors, effect; sulphate, ammonium;
phosphate, diammonium hydrogen; chemical + cultural

RN 25057-89-0; 1071-83-6; 38641-94-0; 70393-85-0; 57-13-6

ORGN Phaseolus vulgaris; Cyperus rotundus

L196 ANSWER 68 OF 86 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-11606 DRUGU P B Full-text
 TITLE: Success of pyridostigmine, physostigmine, eptastigmine, and phosphotriesterase treatments in acute sarin intoxication.
 AUTHOR: Tuovinen K; Kaliste Korhonen E; Raushel F M; Hanninen O
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ.Kuopio; Univ.Texas-A+M
 LOCATION: Kuopio, Fin.; College Station, Tex., USA
 SOURCE: Toxicology (134, No. 2-3, 169-78, 1999) 1 Fig. 2 Tab. 40 Ref.
 CODEN: TXCYAC ISSN: 0300-483X
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Physiology, University of Kuopio, P.O. Box 1627, SF-70211 Kuopio, Finland. (e-mail: kai.tuovinen@uku.fi).
 LANGUAGE: English
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
 FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB In mice, i.v. phosphotriesterase (PTE) was more effective than i.v. carbamates, pyridostigmine bromide, physostigmine sulfate (both Sigma-Chemical), and heptylphysostigmine tartrate (eptastigmine, Mediolanum) in protection vs. the acute toxicity of intragastric organophosphate (OP) sarin. Combination of physostigmine with PTE gave greater protection than either single agent. PTE protected brain, lung, muscle, and RBC AChE and lung and plasma butyrylcholinesterase (BChE) activity in sarin-treated mice. The carbamates compete with the OP for the binding site of ChE, but did not additively potentiate the ChE inactivating effect of OP. Their antidote effect may be due to prevention of irreversible phosphorylation of ChE by the OP.

AN 2000-11606 DRUGU P B Full-text
 P Pharmacology
 B Biochemistry
 14 Enzyme Inhibitors
 60 Autonomic

CT INTOXICATION *OC; SARIN *RC; MOUSE *FT; IN-VIVO *FT; I.V. *FT; ANTIDOTE *FT; ANTICHOLINESTERASE *FT; LAB.ANIMAL *FT; INJECTION *FT
 [01] PYRIDOSTIGMINE BROMIDE *PH; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; PYRIDOSTI *RN; ANTICHOLINESTERASES *FT; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS *FT; PH *FT
 RN: 101-26-8
 [02] PHYSOSTIGMINE *PH; SIGMA-CHEM. *FT; SULFATE *PH; PHYSOSTIG *RN; COMB. *FT; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS *FT; ANTICHOLINESTERASES *FT; PH *FT
 RN: 57-47-6
 [03] HEPTYLPHYSOSTIGMINE *PH; MEDIOLANUM *FT; TARTRATE *PH; HEPTYLPHY *RN; ANTICHOLINESTERASES *FT; PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS *FT; PH *FT
 RN: 101246-68-8
 [04] PHOSPHOTRIESTERASE *PH; PHPHTREST *RN; COMB. *FT; ENZYMES *FT; EC-0.0.0.0 *FT; ANTIDOTES *FT; PH *FT

L196 ANSWER 69 OF 86 CROPU COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-85415 CROPU H G Full-text
 TITLE: Surfactants and additives.
 AUTHOR: Hess F D
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Novartis
 LOCATION: Palo Alto, Cal., USA
 SOURCE: Proc.Calif.Weed Sci.Soc. (51 Meet., 156-72, 1999) 133 Ref.
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: Novartis Crop Protection, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AB Herbicide adjuvants are divided into modifiers (which affect wetting, sticking and spreading of the solution, usually by affecting surface tension), activators (which alter the plant cuticle, allowing easier

penetration), fertilizer salts (ammonium sulfate or nitrate, urea ammonium nitrate etc.) and buffers (which adjust solution pH). Most surfactants consist of a lipophilic long-chain hydrocarbon (alkyl) group and a hydrophilic polar group (cationic, anionic, zwitterionic or nonionic), and their properties depend on the hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) and critical micelle concentration (CMC). Surfactants may increase crop injury where selectivity depends on reduced foliar penetration. Organosilicones (Silwet L-77, Silwet 806) give greater reductions in solution surface tension, but are unstable at high pH and tend to foam. (conference paper).

AN 2000-85415 CROPU H G Full-text

SH H Weed Control

G Galenics

CT POPULUS *TR; BEAN,BROAD *TR; SETARIA *TR; VIRIDIS *TR; TREE *TR; BOX *TR; AVENA *TR; FATUA *TR; SALICACEAE *TR; DICOT *TR; WOODY-PLANT *TR; LEGUME *TR; VEGETABLE *TR; CROP *TR; PANICOIDEAE *TR; GRAMINEAE *TR; MONOCOT *TR; GRASS-WEED *TR; POOIDEAE *TR; HERBICIDE *FT; SURFACTANT *FT; HUMECTANT *FT; BUFFER *FT; CARRIER *FT; COMB.ADDITIVE *FT; COMB.FERTILIZER *FT; COMB.PREP. *FT; N-FERTILIZER *FT; SPRAY *FT; SOLUTION *FT; TANK-MIX *FT; COMPATIBILITY *FT; INCOMPATIBILITY *FT; UPTAKE *FT; PENETRATION *FT; PLANT-TISSUE *FT; CUTICLE *FT; SURFACE-TENSION *FT; SOLUBILITY *FT; STRUCT.ACT. *FT; PH-PK *FT; REVIEW *FT; ADDITIVE *FT; APPL. TECHNIQUE *FT; FORMULATION *FT; PHYS.CHEM. *FT; GLYPHOSATE MONOISOPROPYLAMMONIUM *TR; ROUNDUP *TR; GLYPHOSATE MONOISOPROPYLAMMONIUM *IN; ROUNDUP *IN; GLYPHOIPA *RN; HERBICIDES *FT; SYSTEMICS *FT; PLANT-GROWTH-REGULATORS *FT; ORGANOPHOSPHORUS *FT; TR *FT; IN *FT; AMMONIUM-SULFATE *TR; AMMONIUM-SULFATE *IN; AMMONSULF *RN; N-FERTILIZERS *FT; AMMONIUM-NITRATE *TR; AMMONIUM-NITRATE *IN; NH4NO3 *RN; UREA AMMONIUM-NITRATE *TR; UREA AMMONIUM-NITRATE *IN; URENH4NO3 *RN; POLYALKYLENEOXIDE-SIMETHICONE-COPOLYMER *TR; SILWET-L-77 *TR; POLYALKYLENEOXIDE-SIMETHICONE-COPOLYMER *IN; SILWET-L-77 *IN; PAOSIMCOP *RN; ADDITIVES *FT; SURFACTANTS *FT; SILWET-806 *TR; SILWET-806 *IN; DP9701007 *RN; VEGETABLE-OIL *TR; VEGETABLE-OIL *IN; VEGETAOIL *RN; VEGETABLE-OIL-METHYLATED *TR; VEGETABLE-OIL-METHYLATED *IN; VEGETOILME *RN; MINERAL-OIL *TR; MINERAL-OIL *IN; MINERLOIL *RN; INSECTICIDES *FT; ACARICIDES *FT; FUNGICIDES *FT; OIL-CONCENTRATE *TR; OIL-CONCENTRATE *IN; OILCONCEN *RN; 2,4-D *TR; 2,4-D *IN; 24-D *RN; BRUSH-KILLERS *FT; BENTAZONE *TR; BENTAZONE *IN; BENTAZONE *RN; CONTACTS *FT; DICAMBA *TR; DICAMBA *IN; DICAMBA *RN; ACIFLUORFEN *TR; ACIFLUORFEN *IN; ACIFLUORF *RN; IMAZETHAPYR *TR; IMAZETHAPYR *IN; IMAZETHAP *RN; NICOSULFURON *TR; NICOSULFURON *IN; SL-950 *RN; CLETHODIM *TR; CLETHODIM *IN; RE-45601 *RN; SETHOXYDIM *TR; SETHOXYDIM *IN; SETHOXYDI *RN; PRIMISULFURON *TR; PRIMISULFURON *IN; PRIMISULF *RN; ATRAZINE *TR; ATRAZINE *IN; ATRAZINE *RN; ALGICIDES *FT; PHOTOSYNTHESIS-INHIBITORS *FT; GLYCEROL *TR; GLYCEROL *IN; GLYCEROL *RN; PHOSPHORIC-ACID *TR; PHOSPHORIC-ACID *IN; BUFFERCIDE *TR; BUFFERPLUS *TR; BUFFERCIDE *IN; BUFFERPLUS *IN; H3PO4 *RN; P-FERTILIZERS *FT; NONYLPHENOL *TR; NONYLPHENOL *IN; NONYLPHEN *RN; SUNFLOWERSEED-OIL-METHYLATED *TR; SUNFLOWERSEED-OIL-METHYLATED *IN; SUNFOILME *RN; CHLOROTOLURON *TR; CHLOROTOLURON *IN; CHLOROTOL *RN; DICLOFOP-METHYL *TR; DICLOFOP-METHYL *IN; DICLOFOPM *RN; IMAZAMETHABENZ *TR; IMAZAMETHABENZ *IN; IMAZAMETH *RN; SODIUM-BISULFATE *TR; SODIUM-BISULFATE *IN; NAHSO4 *RN; CITRATE *TR; CITRATE *IN; CITRATE *RN

L196 ANSWER 70 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-029764 JAPIO Full-text

TITLE: SOLID WHICH IS TREATED TO SUPPRESS DUST, AND UNPAVED ROAD SUBJECTED TO THE SAME TREATMENT

INVENTOR: MCNABB ANDREW J; WEBB TERESA C

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF CORP
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 11029764	A	19990202	Heisei	C09K003-22

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-103123 19980414
 ORIGINAL: JP10103123 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-837139 19970414
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1999

ED 20020515

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a grain which does not raise dust substantially and resists caking during storage and transportation safely and economically by treating the grain by blending water or other solvents and a distillation residual liquid. SOLUTION: A fertilizer grain of a solid grain having a dusting tendency, preferably ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, urea, diammonium phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate, ammonium chloride, potassium chloride, etc., and a mixture thereof is treated by blending with water or other solvents and a distillation residual liquid to obtain a grain which does not raise dust substantially. The distillation residual liquid is kept as a liquid at about 60°C or below and obtained from the preparation of an alcohol of the formula $R<SB>2</SB>-R<SB>1</SB>-OH$ (wherein $R<SB>1</SB>$ is a 4-12C branched, linear or cyclic group; and $R<SB>2</SB>$ is OH or H), preferably 1,6-hexanediol, and about 4 to 12 lbs. of the distillation residual liquid is used per 1 ton of the solid. In addition, the distillation residual liquid is applied to unpaved roads to suppress dust generation.
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IC ICM C09K003-22
 ICS C05G003-00; E01H003-00

L196 ANSWER 71 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-212191 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: GRANULAR FERTILIZER MATERIAL
 INVENTOR: NAKAMURA HIROSHI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10212191	A	19980811	Heisei	C05G005-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1997-15354 19970129
 ORIGINAL: JP09015354 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-15354 19970129
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1998

ED 20020508

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily inform with visual observation that a granular coated fertilizer having different function such as elution period is blended by incorporating a granular coated fertilizer colored to a different color and a non-coated granular fertilizer.
 SOLUTION: The non-coated granular fertilizer is obtained by granulating a nitrogenous fertilizer such as urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium phosphate or ammonium nitrate, a phosphatic fertilizer such as calcined phosphate, a modified phosphatic fertilizer or double superphosphate, a potassic fertilizer such as potassium chloride, magnesium potassium sulfate, potassium

bicarbonate, a complex fertilizer such as a potassium phosphate fertilizer or a potassium nitrate fertilizer, an organic fertilizer or the mixture. A colorless granular coated fertilizer is obtained by coating the granulated fertilizer with a thermoplastic or thermosetting resin. The colored granular coated fertilizer colored to the different color in every kinds is obtained by dipping the granular coated fertilizer in a coating material prepared by dispersing one or more kinds of pigments in water or an organic solvent. Next, the non-coated granular fertilizer, the colorless granular coated fertilizer and the colored granular coated fertilizer are mixed.

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IC ICM C05G005-00

L196 ANSWER 72 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-203886 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: COATED GRANULAR FERTILIZER
 INVENTOR: ADACHI KOICHI; SAITO HISATO; YOTSUYA TOYOHICO
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 10203886	A	19980804	Heisei	C05G003-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1997-5801 19970116
 ORIGINAL: JP09005801 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-5801 19970116
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1998

ED 20020508

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an S-type coated fertilizer having a long period of elution inhibiting time with a thin film by forming a film containing a mixture of an olefin homopolymer and a copolymer of ethylene with α -olefin on the surface of a granular fertilizer.
 SOLUTION: This coated granular fertilizer is not particularly restricted and a granular straight fertilizer such as urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, potassium chloride or ammonium phosphate or a granular fertilizer containing multicomponents such as N1, K<SB>2</SB>O or P<SB>2</SB>O<SB>5</SB> is used as a raw fertilizer. Preferably, the coated granular fertilizer has 0.5-4mm diameter and spherical or nearly spherical shape. A coating material is composed of a main component polymer and an additive such as a surfactant, etc. The first component as the main component polymer of the basic material is more than one kind of a polyethylene resin, a polypropylene resin, etc., as a homopolymer of olefin and the second component is a copolymer of ethylene with α -olefin, especially propene or 1-butene. A blending ratio of the second component is 1-80wt.% of the first component.
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IC ICM C05G003-00

ICS B01J002-00; B05D007-00; C08J003-20

L196 ANSWER 73 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-152387 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: GRANULAR COATED FERTILIZER CONTAINING AGROCHEMICAL
 INVENTOR: NAKAMURA HIROSHI; OKADA SHOJI; IMAI MASAYOSHI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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JP 10152387 A 19980609 Heisei C05G003-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1996-306589 19961118
 ORIGINAL: JP08306589 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-306589 19961118
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1998

ED 20020508

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a controlled release fertilizer containing an agrochemical, in which elution behavior of fertilizer component and agrochemical component is controlled by coating the surface of granular fertilizer containing the agrochemical as a first layer with a coating material consisting essentially of a water-soluble substance or water-insoluble or slightly water-soluble powder as a main component and further coating the coated fertilizer with a thermosetting resin such as urethane resin as a second layer.

SOLUTION: A nitrogen-based fertilizer such as urea or ammonium sulfate, a phosphate-based fertilizer such as calcined phosphate or processed phosphate fertilizer, a potassium-based fertilizer such as potassium chloride or potassium sulfide magnesite or compound fertilizer such as potassium phosphate is used as the granular fertilizer. Urethane resin or epoxy resin is preferably used from the aspects of workability and performance as the thermosetting resin. The method for controlling elution rate is carried out by changing water-permeability of coated resin by crosslinked density, chemical structure or film thickness. A method for introducing water-soluble powder, slightly water-soluble powder, etc., into a coated film and introducing existing or latent defect into coating film may be used. An agrochemical whose active ingredient is slightly water-soluble, having preferably ≤ 500 ppm solubility of the agrochemical to water is preferably used as the agrochemical.

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IC ICM C05G003-00

ICS C05G003-02

L196 ANSWER 74 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-118576 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: ORGANIC FERTILIZER AND ITS PRODUCTION
 INVENTOR: MAEDA HIDEKATSU
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MAEDA HIDEKATSU
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 09118576	A	19970506	Heisei	C05F001-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1995-279130 19951026
 ORIGINAL: JP07279130 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-279130 19951026
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1997

ED 20020506

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To inexpensively obtain an organic fertilizer which has good quality and is suitable for soil conditioning by dissolving gelatin-containing protein with an alkali, then neutralizing this protein. SOLUTION: The waste feathers of domestic animals, such as feathers of chicken and wool, which are effectively utilizable livestock wastes are gelatin-containing protein and, therefore, a potassium component may be incorporated therein by dissolving these feathers with the alkali of $\geq 3\%$ at ordinary temperature and

>=0.5% at 90°C and more particularly KOH. After the feathers are dissolved by the alkali, the dissolved matter is neutralized with hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, etc., in such a manner that the pH attains 5 to 9. The dissolved matter eventually contains three major nutrients in addition to the phosphoric acid if the phosphoric acid is added thereto. Further, additive components, such as ammonium sulfate, urea, superphosphate, fused phosphate, etc., are added thereto at need, by which the organic fertilizer having the good quality is obtained. COPYRIGHT: (C)1997,JPO

IC ICM C05F001-00

L196 ANSWER 75 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-149604 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: SOLID COMPOSITION FOR GROWTH
 STIMULATION-GROWTH CONTROL OF
 PLANT
 INVENTOR: SHIMABARA KUNIHIRO; OI MUTSUO; TOKUDA YUKIO
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): AGUROSU:KK
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 07149604	A	19950613	Heisei	A01N043-16

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1993-326052 19931130
 ORIGINAL: JP05326052 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-326052 19931130
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1995

ED 20020430

AB PURPOSE: To provide the solid composition comprising a powdery substance alone or its mixture with a water-soluble fertilizer component and/or a water-soluble saccharide, etc., and capable of easily deriving the slightly water-soluble rutin into easily applicable formulations, the powdery substance being obtained by drying a rutin-boron complex and being stable for a long period. CONSTITUTION: A rutin-boron complex is formed from rutin and boron. Dry rutin-boron complex powder obtained by removing water from the complex has sufficiently large water solubility. The powdered rutin-boron complex is used as an active ingredient to obtain a solid composition for the growth stimulation and growth control of a plant. The composition is mixed with a water-soluble fertilizer component, a water-soluble saccharide, and, if necessary, further auxiliary agents such as a water-soluble salt and a powdery surfactant, and subsequently formed by a conventional grinding means and a conventional molding means into formulations. The fertilizer component includes urea, ammonium sulfate, potassium phosphate, borax, manganese sulfate, and magnesium sulfate, and the saccharide includes dextrin, lactose, fructose, and sucrose. The water-soluble salt includes salt, mirabilite, and sodium carbonate.

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IC ICM A01N043-16

ICI A01N043-16, A01N059:14

L196 ANSWER 76 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-023184 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: PRODUCTION OF CELLULASE
 INVENTOR: KATAYAMA TETSUYUKI; IMURA TAKESHI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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JP 05023184 A 19930202 Heisei C12N009-42

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1991-201304 19910715
 ORIGINAL: JP03201304 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-201304 19910715
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1993

ED 20020328

AB PURPOSE: To produce cellulase useful for the processing of agricultural products, pharmaceuticals such as digestive agent, preparation of protoplast for research, etc., on an industrial scale at a low cost by adding and reacting a fatty acid to a medium containing a cellulase-producing microorganism and a cellulase-inducing substance.
 CONSTITUTION: Mycelium of a cellulase-producing microbial strain [e.g. *Aspergillus aculeatus* (IFO 31348)] is inoculated in a medium containing a cellulase-inducing substance (e.g. cellulose) and obtained by adding glucose to a basal medium containing ammonium sulfate, potassium phosphate, urea, calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate, iron sulfate, manganese sulfate, zinc sulfate, cobalt chloride, etc. A 14-18C fatty acid (e.g. linolic acid) is added to the medium and the strain is cultured at 30°C for 48hr under stirring. The cultured liquid is filtered and the cellulase activity of the filtrate is determined by the CMC decomposition activity using carboxymethyl cellulose(CMC) to confirm the cellulase activity and obtain the objective cellulase.

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IC ICM C12N009-42

ICI C12N009-42, C12R001:66

L196 ANSWER 77 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-046087 JAPIO Full-textTITLE: PASTY FERTILIZER

INVENTOR: TAKAMIYA AKIRA; MORI SUMIO; YAMAGUCHI TAKAHIDE

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TAKI CHEM CO LTD

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 04046087	A	19920217	Heisei	C05G005-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1990-156397 19900614
 ORIGINAL: JP02156397 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-156397 19900614
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1992

ED 20020328

AB PURPOSE: To obtain a pasty fertilizer not depositing salts, having superior stability and easy to handle by incorporating specified amts. of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potassium and K₂SO₄ derived from KCl and further incorporating alkali treated α -starch. CONSTITUTION: Potassium chloride and potassium sulfate are mixed with urea, ammonium nitrate, a phosphoric acid solution, an aqueous ammonia solution, etc., to produce a pasty fertilizer containing ≥ 8 wt.% each of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium as N, P₂O₅ and K₂SO₄ and ≥ 3.5 wt.% K₂SO₄ derived from potassium chloride. At this time, alkali treated α -starch is further incorporated. Though the pasty fertilizer contains ≥ 3.5 wt.% K₂SO₄ derived from potassium chloride, the viscosity can be reduced and a chemically

and physically stable pasty fertilizer can be produced. COPYRIGHT:

(C)1992,JPO&Japio

IC ICM C05G005-00
ICS C05G001-00

L196 ANSWER 78 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989-197379 JAPIO Full-text
TITLE: MIXED FERTILIZER
INVENTOR: OKAMURA NAOKI; OHASHI KOICHI; HANEDA SUSUMU; HASHIMOTO
HIDETOSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOSOH CORP
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 01197379	A	19890809	Heisei	C05G001-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1988-21405 19880202
ORIGINAL: JP63021405 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-21405 19880202
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
Applications, Vol. 1989

ED 20020327

AB PURPOSE: To obtain a mixed fertilizer containing a fused phosphatic fertilizer having a high dissolution rate by compounding a potassium-containing fused phosphatic fertilizer and nitrogenous fertilizer. CONSTITUTION: This mixed fertilizer consists of the potassium-containing fused phosphatic fertilizer and the nitrogenous fertilizer. The above-mentioned potassium-containing fused phosphatic fertilizer refers to the fused phosphatic fertilizer containing potassium as a constituting component and is not the mere mixture composed of the fused phosphatic fertilizer without containing the potassium and a potassium fertilizer. The potassium not only serves as a fertilizer component but also has an effect of greatly enhancing the solubility of the fused phosphatic fertilizer. The remarkable effect of improving the solubility appears when the content of the potassium in the fused phosphatic fertilizer is 0.4wt.%. The solubility is twice higher than the solubility of the fertilizer without containing the potassium if the content increases to 1wt.%. The nitrogenous fertilizer to be used is exemplified by ammonium sulfate, urea, calcium nitrate, lime nitrogen, etc.; isobutylene diurea, crotylidene diurea, etc., are more preferable for obtaining the slack-effective complex fertilizer. COPYRIGHT: (C)1989,JPO&Japio

IC ICM C05G001-00

L196 ANSWER 79 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-246275 JAPIO Full-text
TITLE: ADHESIVE FOR SEEDLING CULTURE MAT
INVENTOR: IWASAKI KINJI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DAICEL CHEM IND LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 61246275	A	19861101	Showa	C09J003-14

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1985-89290 19850425
ORIGINAL: JP60089290 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-89290 19850425
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined

Applications, Vol. 1986

ED 20020327

AB PURPOSE: To provide the titled adhesive which does not cause gelation, can uniformly dissolve fertilizer components and has excellent fertilizer retention characteristics, by mixing a fertilizer component containing ammonium sulfate with a polyvinyl acetate emulsion.
 CONSTITUTION: An aqueous solution of a fertilizer containing ammonium sulfate and optionally urea, water-soluble phosphoric acid, water-soluble potassium, etc., and optionally plasticizer, anti-foaming agent, etc., are added to a polyvinyl acetate emulsion obtd. by emulsion-polymerizing 100pts.weight vinyl acetate monomer in the presence of 1∼30pts.weight CMC and/or hydroxymethylcellulose. COPYRIGHT: (C)1986,JPO&Japio

IC ICM C09J003-14
 ICS A01G009-00; C08F002-30; C08L031-04

L196 ANSWER 80 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-199819 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: THROMBIN BINDING SUBSTANCE AND PREPARATION
 THEREOF
 INVENTOR: AOKI NOBUO; KUROSAWA SHINICHIRO
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KOWA CO
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 60199819	A	19851009	Showa	A61K035-50

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1984-55792 19840323
 ORIGINAL: JP59055792 Showa
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-55792 19840323
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1985

ED 20020206

AB NEW MATERIAL: A thrombin binding substance derived from humans. Molecular weight; 88000±10000 in the reduced state, and 71000±10000 in the nonreduced state. Isoelectric point; 4.2±0.5pH. Affinity; Strong affinity for thrombin. Stability; Stable at 2∼10pH and stable to a modifier, e.g. sodium dodecyl sulfate or urea, and treatment with pepsin.
 USE: A fibrinolytic promoter and anticoagulant capable of bonding with thrombin to enhance specifically the activation of protein C and prolonging the blood coagulation time.
PREPARATION: A pulverized human placenta is extracted with a buffer solution, e.g. tris hydrochloric acid buffer solution, containing a nonionic surfactant, e.g. Triton X-100 or Lubrol PX, and the resultant extract is then separated and purified by affinity chromatography with a conjugate of thrombin with a carrier, e.g. diisopropylphosphoro-thrombin-agarose, to give the titled substance. COPYRIGHT: (C)1985,JPO&Japio

IC ICM A61K035-50
 ICS A61K037-04

L196 ANSWER 81 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-076825 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: PREPARATION OF INSECTICIDAL
COMPOSITION
 INVENTOR: MURATA YASUHIKO
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SANKYO CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
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JP 54076825 A 19790619 Showa A01N017-10

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1977-142994 19771129
 ORIGINAL: JP52142994 Showa
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1977-142994 19771129
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 1979

ED 20020206

AB PURPOSE: To prepare a wettable powder of insecticide, by dissolving chlorpyrifos or chlorpyrifos-methyl in camphor, and mixing and adsorbing the composition to a water-soluble diluent. CONSTITUTION: Chlorpyrifos [0,0-diethyl-0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate] or chlorpyrifos-methyl [0,0-dimethyl-0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate, is dissolved in camphor; and the solution is mixed and adsorbed to a water-soluble diluent such as urea, ammonium chloride, magnesium sulfate, etc., and crushed to powders.

EFFECT: Precipitation of crystals is prevented even when dissolved in and emulsified with water before use. COPYRIGHT: (C)1979, JPO&Japio

IC ICM A01N017-10

ICS A01N009-36

ICA C07F009-58

L196 ANSWER 82 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-335595 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: PROCESS FOR COMPOSTING MOWN GRASS, TRIMMED
 BRANCHES AND LEAVES, ETC
 INVENTOR: AMEGAI HIROSHI
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITO GREEN SERVICE:KK
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2003335595	A	20031125	Heisei	C05G001-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 2002-147750 20020522
 ORIGINAL: JP2002147750 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-147750 20020522
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 2003

ED 20040301

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a process for easily composting vegetative wastes such as mown grass, trimmed branches and leaves and plant-derived crushed chip materials within a short time at an open space near the site of their generation, without delivering the wastes to a stockyard.
 SOLUTION: In the process for composting the vegetative wastes 5, (1) konjak wastes, rice bran and/or soybean curd refuse, (2) an organic fertilizer, (3) urea or ammonium sulfate and (4) calcium superphosphate, calcium carbonate, etc., are added to and mixed with the vegetative wastes and filled in a breathable bag from an upper aperture 3, water is poured to achieve a moisture content of 60-70%, and the upper aperture 3 is closed to perform fermentation.
 COPYRIGHT: (C)2004, JPO

IC ICM C05G001-00

ICS B09B003-00

ICI C05G001-00, C05B001:02, C05C003:00, C05C009:00, C05D003:02, C05F005:00,
 C05F011:00

L196 ANSWER 83 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-008548 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: METHOD FOR CULTURING MUSHROOM
 INVENTOR: NATSUME TAKASHI; TOMARU MASAHAIDE
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TSURUMI SODA CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001008548	A	20010116	Heisei	A01G001-04

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-179437 19990625
 ORIGINAL: JP11179437 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-179437 19990625
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001

ED 20020524

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for producing a mushroom by preparing a compost suitable for culturing the mushroom belonging to saprophytes from easily available raw materials and using the compost.
 SOLUTION: A chaff compost is prepared by adding one or plural nitrogen sources selected from nitrogen fertilizers (for example, calcium cyanamide, ammonium sulfate and urea) and nitrogen-containing organic wastes (for example, waste saw dust, rice bran and bran) to treated chaff obtained by crushing or swelling and softening chaff with a treating device, adjusting the water content of the mixture, and then accumulating the mixture. A culture medium for mushroom is prepared by adding potassium and phosphorus in the form of calcium perphosphate as the nutrients of the mushroom to the compost to adjust the pH and supply the potassium and phosphorus. The obtained culture medium is used as a culture medium for the spawn of *Agaricus blazei* or as a mushroom bed for mainly culturing the mushroom to form the fruit body of the mushroom.
 COPYRIGHT: (C)2001,JPO

IC ICM A01G001-04

L196 ANSWER 84 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-327463 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: METHOD FOR STABILIZING PASTE FERTILIZER
 INVENTOR: ITO HIROSHI; SUZUKI GORO
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TAKI CHEM CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000327463	A	20001128	Heisei	C05B007-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-142897 19990524
 ORIGINAL: JP11142897 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-142897 19990524
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2000

ED 20020516

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To inexpensively and easily stabilize a paste fertilizer for which phosphoric acid and/or a water-soluble phosphate is used by adding and using a water-soluble aluminum salt and a water-soluble iron salt to and for the paste fertilizer.
 SOLUTION: The phosphoric acid (P2O5) concentration of the paste fertilizer for which the phosphoric acid and/or a water-soluble phosphate is used is ≥ 10 weight% and the use ratio of the water-soluble aluminum salt and the water-soluble iron salt is $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (molar ratio) = 1.0 to 10. The use ratio of

the water-soluble aluminum salt and the water-soluble iron salt to the phosphoric acid and/or the water-soluble phosphate is preferably $(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ (molar ratio) = 0.01 to 0.08. Water and soluble fertilizer salts, such as urea, potassium chloride, potassium sulfate, phosphoric acid, ammonium phosphate, ammonium nitrate, etc., and slow-acting nitrogen compounds, such as CDU, are added to reaction chamber in such a manner that desired components are attained, to prepare a fertilizer suspension, to which a prescribed amount of the water-soluble aluminum salt and the water-soluble iron salt are added. The suspension is then subjected to wet process pulverizing with a ball mill, etc.

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IC ICM C05B007-00
ICS C05G001-00; C05G003-00; C05G005-00

L196 ANSWER 85 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-219586 JAPIO Full-text
TITLE: CRUDE REFUSE RECYCLING FERTILIZER
INVENTOR: GOTO ITSUO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DOJO HOZEN KENKYUSHO:KK
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000219586	A	20000808	Heisei	C05G001-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1999-20173 19990128
ORIGINAL: JP11020173 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-20173 19990128
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2000

ED 20020516

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to easily and advantageously use crude refuse generated in a large amount directly as a fertilizer with a short time of treatment without subjecting the crude refuse to a fermentation treatment by heating and drying the crude refuse, adding and mixing ammonium sulfate, urea, organic sludge, or the like, to the crude refuse until specific C/N is attained, then subjecting the mixture to a pulverization treatment.
SOLUTION: The crude refuse, such as cooking left-overs, garbage and refuse, discharged from factories, general homes, places of business, or the like, is dried for about 3 to 48 hours at 80 to 130°C under agitating and pulverizing by using a rotary heating and drying machine, or the like, by which the moisture content is decreased to about ≤15 weight%, more preferably about 10 to 3%. As a result, the dry matter to agitating 15/1 in C/N weight ratio is obtained. The C/N weight ratio of the product is adjusted to a range of 11/1 to 3/1 by adding and mixing the ammonium sulfate, urea, organic sludge, or the like, to and with the material in the process of this drying and pulverizing. The organic sludge is preferably public sewer sludge, food factory sewer activated sludge, or the like, having a carbon rate of about ≤8. As a result, the slow-acting crude refuse recycling fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, potassium component and organic component is obtained.

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IC ICM C05G001-00
ICS C05F009-00

L196 ANSWER 86 OF 86 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-119658 JAPIO Full-text
TITLE: COMPOSITION IMPARTING IGNITION INHIBITING
PROPERTY AND FLAME RETARDANCY TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL
INVENTOR: MARISERA GOMEZ BASA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CONSTRUCTORA FUEGO CERO SA DE CV
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000119658	A	20000425	Heisei	C09K021-02

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1998-335168 19981126
 ORIGINAL: JP10335168 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: MX 1998-9808333 19981009
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 2000

ED 20020516

AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a composition that can impart ignition inhibiting property and flame retardancy to a combustible material by incorporating, into a combustible material, a mixture consisting of sodium tungstate, pentaerythritol, ammonium sulphate, dicyandiamide, formaldehyde urea, ammonium monophosphate, propylene glycol and water. SOLUTION: This composition is produced by blending a mixture consisting of, by weight, 100% total of 5% sodium tungstate, 2% pentaerythritol, 9% ammonium sulphate, 2% dicyandiamide, 5% formaldehyde urea, 9% ammonium monophosphate, 0.02% propylene glycol and 67.98% water into a combustible material. The flame retardancy of the composition is effected by the functioning mechanism consisting of the intumescent mechanism, the generation of a non- combustible gas and the absorption of heat energy. A combustible material is a 100% cotton material, an 80% polyester/20% cotton material, a polyester/ thickening agent mixture, polyurethane, wood, paper and board, polypropylene, an acrylic material, a leather material or the like.
 COPYRIGHT: (C)2000, JPO

IC ICM C09K021-02

ICS C09K021-04; C09K021-06; C09K021-10; D06M011-36; D06M013-322

=> d que 187

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
 SULFATE"/CN
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED
 AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN
 L8 (1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS
 L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS
 L10 (1) SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS
 L11 SEL PLU=ON L10 1- RN : 19 TERMS
 L12 (19) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
 L13 3 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND P/ELS
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)
)/CS, SO, PA
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
 L23 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?
 L26 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINE? OR ?AMINAT? OR ?AMINO?
 L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (4A) L26
 L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOWAMIN?
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH?
 OR TRIPHOSPH?
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR D
 IESTER? OR TRIESTER?
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR
 FUNGUS
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID?
 OR RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT?
 OR ANTIRODENT?
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR E
 NHANC? OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT, OLD,
 NEW, NT/CT
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/C
 T
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/
 CT
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/
 CT
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT, OLD, NEW, NT/CT
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT, OLD, N
 EW, NT/CT
 L54 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER"+PFT, OLD, NEW, N

T/CT

L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINES+PFT, OLD, NEW/CT

L56 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 (L) L25

L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC

L63 3027 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)

L64 3756 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)

L65 3780 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR (L63 OR L64)

L66 102 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) AGR/RL

L67 726 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

L68 1031 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

L69 1041 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L66 OR L67 OR L68)

L70 3662 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L9 OR L27 OR L29 OR L56

L71 85 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) AGR/RL

L72 537 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) MOA/RL

L73 130 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40)

L74 1231 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)

L75 83 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L58

L76 1049 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L75

L77 1562 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L71 OR L72 OR L73 OR L74)

L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(4A)L32

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS

L83 550 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L82

L86 302 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77 OR L83) AND (L13 OR L54 OR L80)

L87 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> d his 1135

(FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:57:58 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L135 4 S L118 AND L14-L17

=> d que 1135

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN

L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED AND CARBOXYLATED"/CN

L8 (1297) SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS

L9 419 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU

L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU

L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU

L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS))/CS, SO, PA

L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004

L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?

L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?

L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L112 50 SEA L6
 L113 1324 SEA L82/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
 L114 131695 SEA L62/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB OR L113
 L115 72 SEA L7 OR L9
 L116 29859 SEA L25/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
 L117 8664 SEA (L112 OR L113 OR L114) AND (L115 OR L116)
 L118 7954 SEA L117 AND L20
 L135 4 SEA L118 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> d que 1146

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
 SULFATE"/CN
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W)PLUS)
)/CS,SO,PA
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L140 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON R17987/DCN
 L141 14 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON 189754/DCR,DCRE,KW
 L142 61 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
 L145 67 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON (L140 OR L141 OR L142)
 L146 1 SEA FILE=WPIX ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
 L17)

=> d his 1167

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, AGRICOLA, DRUGU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED
 AT 13:24:35 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L167 1 S L164 AND L14-L17

=> d que 1167

L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
 SULFATE"/CN
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
 L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
 L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
 L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W)PLUS)
)/CS,SO,PA
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
 AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
 OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
 NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
 L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
 L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 L163 296 SEA L82
 L164 6001 SEA L62 OR L163 OR L6
 L167 1 SEA L164 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

=> d his 1179

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPU,
 CROPB, VETU, VETB, DRUGU, DRUGB, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, FROSTI,
 ESBIOWBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT

13:39:11 ON 28 FEB 2007)

L179 2 S L178 AND L14-L17

=> d que 1179

```

L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
        Sulfate"/CN
L14     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STEWART, J?/AU
L15     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROWN, W?/AU
L16     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROWN, B?/AU
L17     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)
        )/CS,SO,PA
L21     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
        AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
        OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
L22     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
        NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
L25     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?TALLOW?
L62     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L21(3A)L22)
L82     SEL  PLU=ON  L6 1- NAME :          7 TERMS
L176    1188 SEA L82
L177    14024 SEA L62 OR L176
L178    12 SEA L177 AND L25
L179    2 SEA L178 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

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=> d que 1188

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L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
        Sulfate"/CN
L14     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STEWART, J?/AU
L15     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROWN, W?/AU
L16     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROWN, B?/AU
L17     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)
        )/CS,SO,PA
L21     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
        AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
        OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
L22     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
        NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
L62     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L21(3A)L22)
L82     SEL  PLU=ON  L6 1- NAME :          7 TERMS
L186    5 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L82
L187    138 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L62 OR L186
L188    0 SEA FILE=JAPIO ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L187 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
        L17)

```

=> d que 1185

```

L6      1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN
        Sulfate"/CN
L14     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  STEWART, J?/AU
L15     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROWN, W?/AU
L16     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BROWN, B?/AU
L17     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS)
        )/CS,SO,PA
L21     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARB
        AMAT? OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MON
        OURIC OR URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
L22     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGE
        NSUL? OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
L62     QUE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L21(3A)L22)

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10/630,806

L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
L182 56 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
L183 684 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L182 OR L6
L185 0 SEA FILE=TOXCENTER ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16
OR L17)

=> dup rem 187 1135 1146 1167 1179 1188 1185

L188 HAS NO ANSWERS

L185 HAS NO ANSWERS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L87

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L135

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L146

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L167

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L179

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L188

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L185

L197 6 DUP REM L87 L135 L146 L167 L179 L188 L185 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS

ANSWERS '2-4' FROM FILE USPATFULL

ANSWER '5' FROM FILE WPIX

ANSWER '6' FROM FILE AGRICOLA

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:28:44 ON 28 FEB 2007

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT

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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

=> d i b i b e d a b 1-6

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, AGRICOLA' - CONTINUE?
(Y)/N:y

L197 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:331960 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:320816
TITLE: Agrochemical pesticides formulation aid composition
INVENTOR(S): Stewart, James F.; Reinartz, Heinrich J.;
Brown, William G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adjuvants Plus Inc., Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002034047	A1	20020502	WO 2001-CA1508	20011026 <--
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2324677	A1	20020426	CA 2000-2324677	20001026 <--
CA 2426875	A1	20020502	CA 2001-2426875	20011026 <--
AU 200213707	A	20020506	AU 2002-13707	20011026 <--
EP 1330159	A1	20030730	EP 2001-982006	20011026 <--
EP 1330159	B1	20060222		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
JP 2004511571	T	20040415	JP 2002-537113	20011026 <--
BR 2001015184	A	20040622	BR 2001-15184	20011026 <--
NZ 525703	A	20050225	NZ 2001-525703	20011026 <--
AT 318079	T	20060315	AT 2001-982006	20011026 <--
ES 2259336	T3	20061001	ES 2001-1982006	20011026 <--
US 2004077501	A1	20040422	US 2003-630806	20030731 <--
US 2004132622	A1	20040708	US 2004-415294	20040225 <--
US 6936572	B2	20050830		
CA 2534020	A1	20050210	CA 2004-2534020	20040730 <--
WO 2005011380	A1	20050210	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730 <--
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,			

SN, TD, TG
 BR 2004012625 A 20060926 BR 2004-12625 20040730 <--
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 2000-2324677 A 20001026
 WO 2001-CA1508 W 20011026
 US 2003-630806 A 20030731
 WO 2004-CA1430 W 20040730

ED Entered STN: 03 May 2002

AB There is provided an agrochem. formulation aid composition for preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochems., wherein various components for the composition were selected from mineral oil paraffinic distillate and/or aromatic hydrocarbon distillate; 2N-octanol; oleyl-cetyl alc.; polyoxyethylene (2) oleylether; polyoxyethylene (8) nonylphenolethin and/or ethoxylated tallow amine blend; sodium lauryl sulfate; fatty alc. alkoxylate; terpenes, diammonium phosphate; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetracetate; cab-o-sil; fatty acid Me ester; (C18) free fatty acid blend; N-butanol; and Me alc. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems using the formulation aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochems. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochem. systems for controlling pests.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L197 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:172458 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Agrochemical formulation aid composition and uses thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Stewart, James F., Ontario, CANADA
Reinartz, Heinrich J., New Brunswick, CANADA
Brown, William G., Ontario, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004132622	A1	20040708
	US 6936572	B2	20050830
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-415294	A1	20040225 (10) <--
	WO 2001-CA1508		20011026

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 2000-2324677	20001026 <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP, WORLD EXCHANGE PLAZA, 100 QUEEN STREET SUITE 1100, OTTAWA, ON, K1P 1J9	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1180	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is provided an agrochemical formulation aid composition for preparing bioactive and sprayable agrochemicals, wherein various components for the composition were selected from mineral oil paraffinic distillate and/or aromatic hydrocarbon distillate; 2N-octanol; oleyl-cetyl alcohol polyoxyethylene (2) oleylether; polyoxyethylene (8) nonylphenolethin and/or ethoxylated tallow amine blend; lauryl sulphate; fatty alcohol alkoxylate; terpenes, diammonium phosphate; tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetracetate; cab-o-sil; fatty acid methyl ester; (C18) free fatty acid blend; N-butanol; and methyl alcohol. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems using the formulation

aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochemicals. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems for controlling pests.

L197 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101632 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Agrochemical formulation aid composition and uses thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Stewart, James F., Kitchener, CANADA
Brown, William G., Kingsville, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004077501	A1	20040422	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-630806	A1	20030731	(10) <--

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CA 2000-2324677	20001026	<--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CONN, DAVID LINDSAY, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, Suite 1000, 60 Queen Street, Ottawa, K1P 5-Y7		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1198		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

AB There is provided an agrochemical formulation aid composition for use with technical grade, manufacturing concentrates or pre-formulated Agricultural Chemicals/pesticides, pesticides, fertilizers and the like comprising about 1 to 99 parts by weight of monocarbamate dihydrogen sulphate and 50 to 10 parts by weight of a blend, said blend comprising: 1-99% by weight of a phosphate ester blend; 99-1% by weight of a tallow amine ethoxylate; 0-5% by weight of a fatty acid methyl ester; 0-0.5% by weight of a free fatty acid blend; 0-0.5% by weight of 2N-octanol; 0-1% by weight of oleyl-cetyl alcohol; 0-0.1% by weight of N-butanol; 0-1.5% by weight of polyethylene glycol; and balance, if any, of water. Also provided are methods of preparing the formulation aid composition on site by mixing various components and methods of preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems using the formulation aid and non-formulated or formulated agrochemicals. Also provided are uses of the formulation aid in preparing sprayable and bioactive agrochemical systems for controlling pests.

L197 ANSWER 4 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:65795 USPATFULL Full-text
 TITLE: Hair shampoo-conditioner composition
 INVENTOR(S): Hoshowski, Myra A., Addison, IL, United States
Brown, William J., Flossmoor, IL, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Helene Curtis, Inc., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5137715		19920811	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-623788		19901207	(7) <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
 ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Colucci, D.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Bicknell
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
 LINE COUNT: 1676

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A hair shampoo-conditioner composition including an anionic cleansing surfactant, such as an alkyl sulfate or an alkyl ether sulfate, and a polymeric conditioning compound having the formula: ##STR1## wherein n is a number in the range of from two to about 1000; m is a number in the range of from one to about 18; p and r are numbers in the range of from one to about four, in a suitable carrier, and having a pH of from about 2.5 to less than 7, to cleanse the hair, to generate a copious and stable foam volume and to impart improved wet stage and improved dry stage conditioning properties to the hair in a single application of the composition is disclosed.

L197 ANSWER 5 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE

1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-162755 [17] WPIX
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2002-519162
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-052498 [17]
 TITLE: Agrochemical composition for enhancing bioactivity of agrochemicals comprises preset amounts of monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate and blend comprising phosphate ester blend, tallow amine ethoxylate and water
 DERWENT CLASS: A25; A97; C03
 INVENTOR: BROWN W G; STEWART J F
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ADJU-N) ADJUVANTS PLUS INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005011380	A1	20050210	(200517)*	EN	44[0]	
BR 2004012625	A	20060926	(200665)	PT		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005011380	A1	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	BR 2004-12625	20040730
BR 2004012625	A	WO 2004-CA1430	20040730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
BR 2004012625	A	Based on WO 2005011380 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-630806 20030731

ED 20050708

AB WO 2005011380 A1 UPAB: 20050708

NOVELTY - An agrochemical composition comprises monocarbamide dihydrogen sulfate (in weight parts) (1-99) and blend (50-1). The blend comprises

phosphate ester blend (in weight%) (1-99), tallow amine ethoxylate (99-1), fatty acid methyl ester (0-25), free fatty acid blend (0-5), linear alcohol blend (0-10), oleyl-cetyl alcohol (0-1), polyethylene glycol (0-10) and water (remaining quantity).

USE - For enhancing the bioactivity of agrochemicals.

ADVANTAGE - The agrochemical formulation aid composition effectively improves the sprayability and bioactivity of agrochemicals. The composition is non-toxic and odorless and can be applied at lower vapor pressure.

L197 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:18375 AGRICOLA Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20449073
TITLE: Plant culture and other studies with some guanidine compounds.
AUTHOR(S): Brown, B.E.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (4 Am34P)
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, Sept 1944. Vol. 36, No. 9. p. 760-767
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : The Society, 1913-[1948]
ISSN: 0095-9650
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: New York (State); United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB Greenhouse pot-culture studies to determine the nutrient value of di-guanidine phosphate, tri-guanidine phosphate, di-guanidine sulfate, and dicyanodiamide, which have been suggested as possibly possessing fertilizer value, have been made. Pot-culture experiments were conducted with millet (German), oats, and wheat. The guanidine salts were employed in the greenhouse studies in different quantities, namely, 40, 80, 120, and 160 pounds per acre in 2-8-8, 4-8-8, 6-8-8, and 8-8-8 nutrient mixtures. Compared with the control (no-nitrogen mixture, 0-8-8), the nitrogen of the guanidine compounds proved to be fairly effective at the 40- and 80-pound rates, but lowered the yields of all indicator crop plants when stepped up to 120 and 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre. These findings indicate that any attempt to use the guanidine salts as nitrogen sources would have to be made cautiously and limited to probably not more than 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre. In comparing the millet, oats, and wheat yields obtained with the guanidine salts with those from the urea and the ammonium sulfate-sodium nitrate-dried blood mixtures, the guanidine compounds generally were less effective throughout than the standard nitrogen sources. The guanidine salts gave greater increases in yields of millet on close-to-neutral soils than on distinctly acid soil. With respect to dicyanodiamide, nothing favorable can be ascribed to it as a source of nitrogen on the basis of findings in these tests. Throughout the plant tests in the greenhouse it made a poor showing, with indications of a toxic action toward the indicator plants as evidenced by a bleached-out or chlorotic appearance. It is also conceivable that bacterial action might have been inhibited so that the nitrogen of the dicyanodiamide was not rendered available in time to be of any nutrient use to the plants grown. The latter hypothesis is supported by both the ammonification and nitrification studies, which tend to show that the guanidine compounds and dicyanodiamide were not easily broken down. Of the different compounds the di-guanidine phosphate was the least resistant to change.

=> file stnguide

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:29:42 ON 28 FEB 2007
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AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:18:56 ON 28 FEB 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:19:20 ON 28 FEB 2007
ACT PRY806HCAAPP/A

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:19:29 ON 28 FEB 2007
ACT PRY806WPIAPP/A

L2 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:19:41 ON 28 FEB 2007
ACT PRY806REGAPP/AL3 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS
L4 SEL PLU=ON L3 1- RN : 19 TERMS
L5 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4

ACT PRY806REGMDS/A

L6 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN

ACT PRY806REGTAL/A

L7 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TALLOW AMINE, ETHOXYLATED AND CARBOXYLATED
"/CN

ACT PRY806TALCN/A

L8 (1297)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?/CNS
L9 419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND ?AMINE?/CNS

ACT PRY806CLMPHO/A

L10 (1)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2003-630806/APPS
L11 SEL PLU=ON L10 1- RN : 19 TERMS
L12 (19)SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
L13 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND P/ELS

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:20:40 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:21:52 ON 28 FEB 2007

L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON STEWART, J?/AU
L15 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, W?/AU
L16 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON BROWN, B?/AU
L17 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (ADJUVANTPLUS? OR (ADJUVANT (W) PLUS))/CS,SO
PA
L18 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (BROWN OR STEWART)/AU
L19 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004 OR MY<2004
OR REVIEW/DT
L20 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004
L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?CARBAMID? OR ?MONOCABAMID? OR ?CARBAMAT?
OR MONOCARBAMAT? OR UREA OR MONOUREA OR URIC OR MONOURIC OR

L22 URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SULPHAT? OR ?SULFAT? OR MONOHYDROGENSUL?
 OR BISULFAT? OR BISULPHAT?
 L23 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?
 L24 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21 OR L23) (4A) L22
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOW?
 L26 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?AMINE? OR ?AMINAT? OR ?AMINO?
 L27 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (4A) L26
 L28 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON TALLOWAMIN?
 L29 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?TALLOWAMIN?
 L30 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ETHOXY?
 L31 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?PHOSPH? OR MONOPHOSPH? OR DIPHOSPH? OR
 TRIPHOSPH?
 L32 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ESTER OR ESTERIF? OR MONOESTER? OR
 DIESTER? OR TRIESTER?
 L33 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AGRO? OR AGRI?
 L34 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?FERTILIZ? OR ?FERTILIS?
 L*** DEL QUE PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR RODENTICID? OR ANIT
 L35 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PEST OR RODENT OR INSECT OR FUNGI OR
 FUNGUS
 L36 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PESTICI? OR FUNGICID? OR INSECTICID? OR
 RODENTICID? OR ANTIPEST? OR ANTIFUNG? OR ANTIINSECT? OR
 ANTIRODENT?
 L37 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON GROWTH
 L38 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON REGULAT? OR CONTROL? OR PROMOT? OR ENHANC?
 OR AMPLIF? OR AUGMENT? OR EFFECT?
 L39 321151 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38
 L40 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 (5A) L38
 L41 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "AGROCHEMICAL FORMULATIONS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/
 CT
 L42 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "DISPERSING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L43 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "EMULSIFYING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L44 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PENETRATING AGENTS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L45 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANTS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L46 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FERTILIZERS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L47 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SPRAYS+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L48 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FUNGICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L49 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON HERBICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L50 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L51 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON RODENTICIDES+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 E "PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 L52 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "GROWTH REGULATORS, PLANT"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/C
 T
 E PHOSPHAT ESTER/CT
 L53 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PHOSPHATE/CT
 E PHOSPHATE/CT
 E E24+ALL
 L54 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON "PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER"+PFT,OLD,NEW,NT/CT
 E TALLOW/CT
 E E47+ALL
 D QUE L27
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON AMINES+PFT,OLD,NEW/CT
 L56 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 (L) L25
 L57 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOCARBAMIDE/CT
 E MONOCARBAMIDE/CT
 L58 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON A01N?/IPC

 FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:53:16 ON 28 FEB 2007
 L59 4312 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L24
 L60 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON URICSUL? OR MONOURICSUL?

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L61 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)
L62 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
L63 3027 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(2A)L22)
L64 3756 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L21(3A)L22)
L65 3780 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L23 OR (L63 OR L64)
L66 102 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) AGR/RL
L67 726 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40
 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR
 L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))
L68 1031 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40
 OR (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR
 L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))
L69 1041 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L66 OR L67 OR L68)
 D QUE L13
 D QUE L9
L70 3662 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L9 OR L27 OR L29 OR L56
L71 85 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) AGR/RL
L72 537 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) MOA/RL
L73 130 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 (L) ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36) OR L40)

L74 1231 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L70 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45
 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)
L75 83 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L58
L76 1049 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 OR L75
L77 1562 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L71 OR L72 OR L73 OR L74)
L78 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L77
L79 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L59 OR L65) AND L70
L80 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31(4A)L32
L81 259 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77) AND (L13 OR L80)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:07:29 ON 28 FEB 2007

 SET SMARTSELECT ON
L82 SEL PLU=ON L6 1- NAME : 7 TERMS
 SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:07:30 ON 28 FEB 2007

L83 550 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
L84 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND L77
L85 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L83 AND (L80 OR L54 OR L13)
L86 302 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L76 OR L77 OR L83) AND (L13 OR L54 OR
 L80)
L87 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L88 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 NOT L87
 SAVE TEMP L87 PRY806HCAINV/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:09:17 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:10:08 ON 28 FEB 2007
 D HIS20

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:10:25 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:13:03 ON 28 FEB 2007
L89 254 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L19
L90 200 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L89 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45
 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52))

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:13:58 ON 28 FEB 2007
 D QUE L41

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:15:14 ON 28 FEB 2007

L91 55 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND L41
 L92 72 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND MOA/RL
 L93 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L91 OR L92)
 L94 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 AND ((L21 OR L22 OR L23) OR L25 OR L31
 OR L32)
 L95 87 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L93 OR L94
 L96 86 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L95 NOT L87
 D QUE
 L97 550 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
 L98 572 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR L97
 L99 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 AND L41
 L100 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 (L) AGR/RL
 L101 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L99 OR L100
 L102 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L101 AND L19
 L103 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L102 AND (L25 OR L31 OR L54)
 L104 104 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 OR L102 OR L103
 L105 71 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L104 AND MOA/RL

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:21:18 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:22:41 ON 28 FEB 2007

L106 550 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
 L107 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L105 AND (L6 OR L106)
 D SCAN TI HIT

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:23:40 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:24:56 ON 28 FEB 2007

L108 1543 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 OR L83
 L109 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND (L7 OR L9 OR L25)
 L110 71 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L105 AND L19
 SAVE TEMP L110 PRY806HCAB1/A
 L111 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L109 AND L19
 SAVE TEMP L111 PRY806HCAB2/A
 D BIB 1-2

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:27:20 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:42:15 ON 28 FEB 2007

L112 50 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
 D QUE L61
 L113 1324 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
 L114 131695 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB OR L113
 L115 72 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR L9
 L116 29859 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
 L117 8664 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L112 OR L113 OR L114) AND (L115 OR L116)

 L118 7954 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L117 AND L20
 L119 1321 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
 L120 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L118 AND (L112 OR L119)
 L121 33 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 AND L31/TI,IT,CC,CT,ST,STP,BI,AB
 L122 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 OR L121
 L123 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L122 AND ((L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45
 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52) OR L58)
 L124 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L122 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR
 L35/IT,CT OR L36/IT,CT OR L40/IT,CT)
 L125 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L112 OR L113) AND L118
 L126 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L120 OR L121 OR L122 OR L123 OR L124 OR
 L125)

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L127 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND L58
L128 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L41 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR L45
OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51 OR L52)
L129 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L33/IT,CT OR L34/IT,CT OR
L35/IT,CT OR L36/CT,IT OR L40/CT,IT)
L130 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L127 OR L128 OR L129)
L131 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L126 AND (L41 OR L46 OR (L48 OR L49 OR L50
OR L51) OR L52)
L132 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L127 OR L129 OR L131
D SCAN
L133 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L132 AND LOTTERY/TI
D KWIX
D IBIB
L134 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L132 NOT L133
SAVE TEMP L134 PRY806USP/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:56:08 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 10:57:58 ON 28 FEB 2007

L135 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L118 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
SAVE TEMP L135 PRY806USPINV/A
L136 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 NOT L135
SAVE TEMP L136 PRY806USPB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:59:00 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:16:52 ON 28 FEB 2007

L137 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (P002 OR P111 OR P112 OR P140 OR P340 OR
P341 OR P344)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L138 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON P862/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
E MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SUL/CN
L139 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MONOCARBAMIDE DIHYDROGEN SULFATE"/CN
D IDE
L140 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON R17987/DCN
L141 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 189754/DCR,DCRE,KW
L142 61 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
E TALLOW/CN
L143 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L141 OR L142) AND L25
L144 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L141 OR L142) AND L31
L145 67 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L140 OR L141 OR L142)
L146 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
SAVE TEMP L146 PRY806WPIINV/A

FILE 'ZCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:22:50 ON 28 FEB 2007

L147 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?ADJUV? OR ?ADDITIV? OR ?MODIFIER? OR
?FILLER?
L148 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ?SYNERG?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:23:36 ON 28 FEB 2007

L149 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L25
L150 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L80
L151 24 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L31
L152 58 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L145 AND L20
L153 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND (L149 OR L150 OR L151)
L154 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L138
L155 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L137
L156 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L152 AND L58
L157 27 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L153 OR L154 OR L155 OR L156)
L158 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L157 NOT L146
D TRI 20-26

L159 25 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 AND (L25 OR L27 OR (L30 OR L31 OR L32
OR L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38 OR L39 OR L40) OR
L147 OR L148)
L160 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L158 OR L159
D TRI 17-19
SAVE TEMP L160 PRY806WPIB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:31:07 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'ESBIOBASE' ENTERED AT 13:22:08 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:22:34 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:23:05 ON 28 FEB 2007

L161 419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L7 OR L9)
L162 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L161 AND (AGRICOLA OR MEDLINE OR BIOSIS OR
EMBASE OR DRUGU OR BIOTECHNO OR CABA)/LC

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:23:58 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, AGRICOLA, DRUGU, BIOTECHNO' ENTERED
AT 13:24:35 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L62

L163 296 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
L164 6001 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L163 OR L6
L165 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND (L25 OR L162)
L166 1266 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND L31
L167 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
SAVE TEMP L167 PRY806MULSIN/A
D SCAN
L168 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L166 AND (L147 OR L148)
L169 479 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L166 AND (COMPOS? OR COMPSN OR COMPONENT
OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR
?FORMULAT?)
L170 5627 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L164 AND L19
L171 457 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L170 AND (L168 OR L169)
L172 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L171 AND L168
L173 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L172 NOT L167
L174 28 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L173 AND (L32 OR (L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36
OR L37 OR L38))
L*** DEL 570063 S L173 OR L34
L175 31 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L173 OR L174)
SAVE TEMP L175 PRY806MULSB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:37:29 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, AGRICOLA, CABA, CROPU,
CROPB, VETU, VETB, DRUGU, DRUGB, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, FSTA, FROSTI,
ESBIOBASE, PASCAL, JICST-EPLUS, SCISEARCH, CONFSCI, DISSABS' ENTERED AT
13:39:11 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L63

D QUE L62

L176 1188 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
L177 14024 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L176
L178 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L177 AND L25
D SCAN
L179 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
SAVE TEMP L179 PRY806MULINV/A
L180 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L178 AND L19
L181 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L180 NOT L179

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SAVE TEMP L181 PRY806MULB/A
D SCAN

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 13:55:07 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L62

L182 56 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
L183 684 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L182 OR L6
L184 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L9 OR L25)
L185 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L183 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:56:53 ON 28 FEB 2007

L186 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L82
L187 138 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L62 OR L186
L188 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)
L189 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND L25
L190 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L187 AND L31
D QUE L169
L191 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L190 AND (L147 OR L148 OR COMPOS? OR
COMPSN OR COMPONENT OR MIXT? OR MIX OR MIXED OR MIXES OR
ADMIX? OR PREPARATION OR ?FORMULAT?)
L192 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L191 AND ((L33 OR L34 OR L35 OR L36 OR L37
OR L38 OR L39 OR L40))
L193 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L191 OR L192
L194 26 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L193 AND L19
L195 17 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L192 AND L191
SAVE TEMP L195 PRY806JAPB/A

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:03:16 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE STAT L111
D QUE STAT L136
D QUE L160
D QUE STAT L175
D QUE STAT L181
D QUE L195
D QUE L184

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA,
DRUGU, BIOTECHNO, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:10:48 ON 28 FEB 2007

L196 86 DUP REM L111 L136 L160 L175 L181 L195 L184 (13 DUPLICATES REMOV
ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
ANSWERS '4-14' FROM FILE USPATFULL
ANSWERS '15-42' FROM FILE WPIX
ANSWERS '43-45' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '46-51' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWER '52' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '53-67' FROM FILE CABA
ANSWER '68' FROM FILE DRUGU
ANSWER '69' FROM FILE CROPU
ANSWERS '70-86' FROM FILE JAPIO

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:11:06 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU,
CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:12:30 ON 28 FEB 2007
D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:12:32 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU,
CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:12:58 ON 28 FEB 2007

10/630,806

D IBIB ED AB HITIND HITSTR 2-3

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:13:04 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:15:19 ON 28 FEB 2007
D IBIB AB HITSTR 4-14

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:15:23 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:16:12 ON 28 FEB 2007
D IALL ABEQ TECH ABEX 15-42

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:16:54 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CABA, DRUGU, CROPU, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:22:11 ON 28 FEB 2007
D IBIB ED AB IND 43-86

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:22:20 ON 28 FEB 2007

D QUE L87
D QUE L135
D QUE L146
D QUE L167
D QUE L179
D QUE L188
D QUE L185

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIX, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:28:39 ON 28 FEB 2007

L197 6 DUP REM L87 L135 L146 L167 L179 L188 L185 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED
 ANSWER '1' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
 ANSWERS '2-4' FROM FILE USPATFULL
 ANSWER '5' FROM FILE WPIX
 ANSWER '6' FROM FILE AGRICOLA

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:28:44 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'HCAPLUS, USPATFULL, WPIX, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 14:28:50 ON 28 FEB 2007

D IBIB ED AB 1-6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:28:53 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:29:42 ON 28 FEB 2007

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200713 <200713/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> IPC Reform reclassification data for the backfile is being
loaded into the database during January 2007.
There will not be any update date (UP) written for the reclassified
documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf>

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
PLEASE SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

>>> New and revised Manual Codes went live in Derwent World Patents Index
To view the lists of new, revised and retired codes for both CPI and
EPI, please go to:
<http://scientific.thomson.com/dwpi-manualcoderevision> <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923673-01-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 FEB 2007 HIGHEST RN 923673-01-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information

on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

FILE STNGUIDE
FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 23, 2007 (20070223/UP).

FILE ZCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Feb 2007 VOL 146 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7185369
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2007044192
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 26 Feb 2007 (20070226/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2006

FILE USPAT2

FILE COVERS 2001 TO PUBLICATION DATE: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US2007025150
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2007044186
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2006

FILE ESBIODASE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 FEB 2007 <20070228/UP>
FILE COVERS 1994 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
/CC, /ORGN, AND /ST <<<

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

All regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 have been added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 22 February 2007 (20070222/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 28 Feb 2007 (20070228/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 5 Feb 2007 (20070205/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 5 Feb 2007 (20070205/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE DRUGU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 FEB 2007 <20070223/UP>
>>> DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER) <<<

>>> FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE <<<
>>> THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT <<<

FILE BIOTECHNO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 JAN 2004 <20040107/UP>
FILE COVERS 1980 TO 2003.

>>> BIOTECHNO IS NO LONGER BEING UPDATED AS OF 2004 <<<

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
/CT AND BASIC INDEX <<<

FILE CROPU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 JAN 2004 <20040105/UP>
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 2003

<<< CROPU IS A STATIC FILE WITH NO UPDATES >>>

FILE CROPB
FILE LAST LOADED: 11 NOV 94 <941111/UP>

FILE VETU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE VETB
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 SEP 94 <940925/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968-1982

FILE DRUGB
>>> FILE COVERS 1964 TO 1982 - CLOSED FILE <<<

FILE BIOTECHDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 FEB 2007 <20070227/UP>
FILE COVERS 1982 TO DATE

>>> USE OF THIS FILE IS LIMITED TO BIOTECH SUBSCRIBERS <<<

FILE FSTA
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 FEB 2007 <20070227/UP>
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN THE BASIC
INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE FROSTI
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>
FILE COVERS 1972 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE PASCAL
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 FEB 2007 <20070226/UP>
FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

>>> SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION IS AVAILABLE
IN THE BASIC INDEX (/BI) FIELD <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 26 FEB 2007 (20070226/ED)

The database producer has informed us that as of March 31, 2007, they
will no longer provide updates for the JICST-EPLUS file. Therefore,
effective March 31, 2007, JICST-EPLUS will be removed from STN.

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 22 Feb 2007 (20070222/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE CONFSCI

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 3 Jan 2007 (20070103/ED)

CSA has resumed updates, see NEWS FILE

FILE DISSABS

FILE COVERS 1861 TO 26 FEB 2007 (20070226/ED)

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FILE TOXCENTER

FILE COVERS 1907 TO 27 Feb 2007 (20070227/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The MEDLINE file segment has been updated with 2007 MeSH terms. and See HELP RLOAD for details.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2007 vocabulary.

FILE JAPIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 FEB 2007 <20070205/UP>

FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO OCTOBER 26, 2006

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<